The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 88. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Additional Turkish troops have been dispatched to Bosnia.

—Judge Head got $13,000 for securing mail contracts for Sawyer.

—M. Rozher's election as a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Rioni has been confirmed.

—The Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy will go to New York to welcome the Emperor of Brazil.

—Prosinent Prado, of Peru, arrived in New York yesterday, and was taken in charge by a delegation of prominent citizens.

—Nat. McKay yesterday sued the Philadelphia *Times* for libel, for an article headed "Navy Yard Robbery." Bail was entered.

—Three men were killed and two wounded by the fall of a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway trestle over the Passaic river on Monday.

—A Vienna telegram from Bossia states that the insurrection has now spread to the centre of Bosnia and the country around. Travidnac has joined the movement.

—The taking of the census of Philadelphia was completed yesterday, and the population, according to the returns, figured up 817,448—Centennial folk, visitors and all.

—What correspondents we're getting to be! One day last week the Postoffice Department at Washington issued 16,289,620 stamps and 2,191,300 postal cards, the largest issue on record.

—The Emperor of Brazil isn't the only distinguished foreigner who will buzz around our Centennial molasses barrel. The latest news is that the great Dr. Kenealy's coming, too.

—The spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey club commences next Saturday. The track is reported in good condition and the prospects favorable. Seventy-five horses are on the course.

—Ex-Congressman J. D. Ward yesterday at Chicago entered a plea of "not guilty" on the charges preferred against him with reference to "crooked whisky," and gave bail in the sum of $15,000.

—The returns from the vote on Monday in Montana, on the question of granting a subsidy to the Northern Pacific Railroad, indicate that the subsidy will be defeated by about two hundred majority.

—"The conduct of the prosecuting counsel in the St. Louis whisky cases," says an exchange, "will always be a crown of honor to them." Why not say a Dyer-dem, and be done with it?—*New York Com. Ad.*

—The Committee appointed by the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers have published a call inviting all persons who have evidence bearing upon the Beecher scandal to present it to the committee.

—At San Francisco Monday night C. H. Barnes was arrested charged with embezzling $1,400 from the bank at Watkins, N. Y., of which he was an employe. About $600, invested in mining stoks, have been recovered. Barnes admits his guilt.

—In the Furman investigation yesterday Dr. Simpkins was examined. His testimony corroborated the two witnesses' who swore last week that Furman told them he would not sell a cadetship to Simpkins for $300 because another party had offered him $500.

—The two mortgages for $10,000 each on President Grant's cottages at Long Branch were cancelled in the Monmouth county clerk's office last week. The mortgages were dated January 1, 1874, and were held by W. B. Dismore, President of the Adams Express Company.

—Max Blumerthal, formerly Deputy Collector of St. Marks, Florida, was arrested at St. Louis on Monday for stealing money belonging to the United States Collector's office at that point. He left for Florida Monday night in charge of Geo. E. Fowler, of the secret service.

—The decision of the United States Supreme Court in respect to the Osage Indian lands, affirms the title of the settlers against the railroad companies, and affects 500,000 acres. This is said to be the largest body of land the title of which has been passed on by the Supreme Court.

—The New York Yacht Club has accepted the challenge of Major Gifford to sail the yacht Countess of Dufferin, now being built at Couburg, for the Queen's cup, won years ago by the yacht America. The name of the competing yacht will be sent to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club shortly.

—Another meeting of citizens was held in Chicago last night. Strong resolutions denouncing the corruption of the present city government were passed, a committee was appointed to ask Mayor Colvin to peaceably step down and out, urging the people to vote for the best man irrespective of party and calling generally for a revolution in municipal matters.

—Preparations are being made for a grand musical festival of three nights in Cincinnati, next month, in the Exposition building. The chorus of last season's festival have been invited to participate, and the organization already numbers four hundred singers. The solo singers engaged at present are M. W. Whitney, basso; H. A. Bischoff, tenor. Mr. Otto Singer will preside as musical director.

—The select committee on Centennial Celebrations, Mr. J. H. Hopkins, chairman, have completed the appropriation bill for the governmental display at the Centennial Exhibition. It was at first thought that $350,000 would be required, but the committee has reduced the amount of the appropriation asked for to $125,000. The selection is said to be a very fine collection of specimens of American natural history and mechanical appliances.

—For some years past it has been so much the custom in the United States to write, speak and hear charges of bribery and present-taking that the general public may feel interested in knowing that Garibaldi has consented at last to appear as the greatest present-taker of the age. Moreover it will, of course, surprise not a little our Puritans and Hippocratic Democrats of the Clymer and Pendleton school to learn that the Italian hero does not consider himself at all debased and lowered in his own self-esteem for accepting the gift of an income of $36,000 in Italian money.

—The latest exposure of official corruption would seem to implicate Quartermaster General Meigga. Yesterday Captain LaBarge, of St. Louis, asserted in an interview with a representative of the St. Louis *Times* that he had a freight claim approved for $1,400, by Col. Easton, Quartermaster, but that upon being forwarded to Washington the claim was disallowed by General Meigga. Subsequently General McDonald secured the payment of the claim, upon being paid half the amount. In another instance, where his claim was for $650, he was told to take half or nothing, and he was compelled to compromise on those terms.

A BLAST AT BLAINE.

A Sensational Story from the Hoosier State.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—The *Sentinel* of this morning asserts that J. S. Harrison, a prominent banker of this city, and for a number of years a Government director in the Union Pacific Railroad, is in possession of facts incupating ex-Speaker Blaine in receiving $64,000 previous to 1872 from the Union Pacific Railroad, for which worthless Arkansas bonds were deposited as security, and that Mr. Harrison had endeavored to procure an investigation of the matter by the directors, but was prevented, on the ground that such action would be detrimental to Mr. Blaine's political prospects.

Since the publication of the above, Mr. Harrison has been asked for a statement of the facts, but declines to say more than that if brought before a Congressional committee he will tell all he knows about it without concealment.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The story about Blaine has been in circulation here for several days but is not credited. Mr. Blaine promptly denied it when it was first mentioned. The story as repeated in Washington circles was that a draft was paid for Mr. Blaine's benefit by Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, and was afterwards taken up and paid by E. H. Rawlins, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Blaine has a letter from Morton, Bliss & Co., stating that no draft, check or other evidence of value ever passed through their hands, in which he was known to be directly or indirectly interested. He has also a letter from E. H. Rawlins, who has been Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad since April 8, 1871, which sets forth that no money was ever paid to him (Blaine) or to say person for him.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

TURKEY.

The Cause of the Obstinacy of Herzegovinese.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Times'* Berlin special says the obstinacy of Herzegovinese is accounted for by the hope of obtaining Russian support at the eleventh hour. The Sclavonic papers, notwithstanding Russia's official advice to the insurgents to lay down their arms, circulate statements that Russian diplomatic agents in Austria and Turkey have assured their friends that Russia will never allow Austrian troops to occupy insurgent territory. Under these circumstances the insurgents think they had better persist, for though the Russian Government undoubtedly desires to protect Turkey, there is a feeling in Sclavonic quarters that Russian public opinion will not permit the Government to hand the fighting of Royak over to the Magyar or Turk. The growth of this conviction explains the Servian armaments.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

An Effort Made in the House to Recall the Boom Bill.

The Investigation Still Held with Closed Doors.

Twenty More Members Put Through the Fiery Ordeal.

THE DEMOCRACY SICK OF THE "CENTENNIAL SPEAKER,"

Bitter Denunciations by Outspoken Members of His Party.

"The Ambition of a Napoleon and the Intellect of a Blind Tom."

Final Adjournment Fixed for May 5th.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 11, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met in evening session at half-past 8 o'clock.

Financial Investigation Wanted.

Mr. CLARKE offered a petition of citizens of Westmoreland county, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of commissioners to investigate the receipts and expenditures of said county for the past five years.

Negatived.

The act fixing the compensation of certain township and borough officers was negatived on third reading.

Appointment.

The Governor appointed Peter J. Meising, of Titusville, Crawford county, Notary Public.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills were passed finally:

To make an appropriation for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

Making appropriations for the salaries of officers and employes and for the improvement of the grounds and buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane at Dixmont, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Eastern Penitentiary, for the salaries of officers, repairs, books and stationery for library, and gratuities to discharged prisoners.

Making appropriation for the salaries of the officers and for repairs to the Western Penitentiary, and for books and stationery for prisoners.

Supplement to an act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution, relating to contracts for supplies for the Legislature and various departments of the State Government.

Fixing the compensation of county officers in counties containing less than 150,000 inhabitants.

Bills Defeated.

The bill prohibiting banks and banking institutions from paying interest on deposits was defeated, as was also a bill for the protection of sheep and tax on dogs, and providing for the surplus fund to be paid to the treasurer of the school district of the townships and boroughs of this Commonwealth.

The following Senate bills were defeated:

Providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of an act to enable assignees, for the benefit of creditors, to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens.

Directing the printing of reports and documents for the use of the Senate and House and the several departments of the State Government.

A recess was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock.

Bills on Second Reading.

The following bills were considered on second reading:

An act to make county and borough tax collectors collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable, without having collected the same, etc. Passed.

The Senate bill entitled "An act to regulate international exhibitions held under the auspices of the Government of the United States within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," preventing the seizure of articles or goods deposited on exhibition thereat. Passed.

Bills on Third Reading.

A supplementary act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal law of the Commonwealth, approved June 14th, 1872. Passed.

An act prohibiting banks from paying interest on deposits. Negatived.

An act for the establishment of new counties in the Commonwealth. Negatived.

An act authorizing appeals from assessment's in the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas. Passed.

An act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of lien mortgages. Negatived.

An act relating to trusts created for benevolent purposes. Passed.

An act relating to judgments and stay of executions, which was negatived last week, but was reconsidered and called up again, met with its final defeat this afternoon, which disposes of it for this session.

The Boom Bill.

Mr. FAUNCE offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, This House has by resolution taken cognizance of the grave charge that House bill 194, Senate 21 (Boom bill) was passed in violation of sections 29 and 30 of article 3 of the Constitution;

AND WHEREAS, By authority of said resolution a committee of this House are now sitting to investigate said charge; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate be requested to return said bill to the House to await the result of said investigation.

Messrs. FAUNCE, HUHN and REIGHARD advocated the passage of the resolution, while Mr. WOLFE opposed the passage and the recall of the bill back to the House, as he held that its withdrawal would give credence that corruption is admitted in its former passage.

The House then adjourned.

The Boom Investigation.

The Boom Investigating Committee continue holding secret sessions, and as they refuse to detail any information whatever, it is impossible to get anything definite. The committee examined twenty members to-day, and there are about twenty-four members to pass the fiery ordeal yet.

The Senate Boom Investigating Committee met in the morning at nine o'clock, and their sittings promise to be short, sharp and decisive.

Democratic Caucus.

In the Democratic caucus to-night Messrs. Plummer and Crawford, on a question of privilege, denounced Speaker Patterson in bitter terms. They said that the Speaker was intent on ruining all the men he could by means of rumors and insinuations, that he was ready to walk over the skeletons of the best men in the Democratic party if he could make a record for himself. He had the ambition of a Napoleon combined with the intellect of a Blind Tom. In an unfortunate moment the Democratic party selected him as Speaker of the House because of his geographical position. It was a sin the party must atone for.

The caucus unanimously agreed to and adopted a resolution that both the Senate and House finally adjourn on Friday, May 5th.

K.

Murdered for a Chew of Tobacco.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—The *Ledger* says last Saturday, between Popes and Courtland, on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, an old man, named Wash. Howard, was found murdered near the bridge. Howard was on his way to Texas to his relatives. Being without money, he was making the journey on foot. A worthless man, named Frank Taylor, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, and admitted having killed the old man with a club because he refused to give him a chew of tobacco.

South Carolina Republican State Convention at Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 11.—The State Republican Convention met to-day. There are two distinct parties in the body, one of them led by Gov. Chamberlain and the other by Senator Patterson. Swails, colored, State Senator, and Gov. Chamberlain were nominated for President *pro tem.* The vote was eighty for Swails and forty for Chamberlain. A Committee on Credentials, mainly made up of the anti-Chamberlain party, was appointed, and the Convention took a recess.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Morrison Tariff Bill Completed.

The House Committee Advises Concurrence in the Senate Amendments to the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1876.

Hallett Kilbourne.

The counsel for Hallett Kilbourne this morning applied to Chief Justice D. K. Porter, of the District Supreme Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ was ordered to be returned forthwith. The writ was served on the Sergeant-at-Arms this afternoon, made returnable to-morrow. The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the order of the House as to whether he shall produce Kilbourne before the Judge.

The Morrison Tariff Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means completed the Morrison tariff bill to-day, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House. A tax on coffee of three cents and on tea of fifteen cents was stricken out. The concluding proviso of the free list has been amended to read as follows: "Provided that alcohol be still entirely used for the manufacture of ethers, chloroforms and vegetable alkaloids made free by this act may be withdrawn from bond free of the specific internal revenue tax per gallon, in quantities not exceeding one thousand gallons at any one time, under such rules, regulations and bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

A motion was made by Mr. Morrison in committee to reduce the proposed duty on coffee to two cents and on tea to ten cents, but this was disagreed to by a vote of yeas five and nays six. The tea and coffee clause was then struck from the bill by a vote of seven yeas to four nays. Mr. Morrison gave notice of his intention to offer in the House, pending the consideration of the bill, an amendment restoring the tea and coffee. The bill was ordered to be reported favorably to the House by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Morrison, Wood, Thos. Hill, Chapin and Tucker, all Democrats. Nays—Messrs. Blaine, Kelly, Garfield, Burchard, (Illinois,) Republicans, and Hancock, Democrat.

Investigating Babcock's Case.

A special to the New York *Post* says Col. Broadhead was before the Sub-Judiciary Committee to-day, and was examined in reference to any possible inside history of the trial of Babcock. He said that before the trial information was brought to him that two of the detectives employed in the safe burglary were in St. Louis in the interest of Babcock to steal evidence out of the District Attorney's office, and that their plan was discovered, whereupon they left the city, after they had been paid two hundred dollars each for their expenses by Babcock's friends. Broadhead then told the committee how the prosecution ascertained the history of Gill, the letter carrier, in connection with the case. The latter was procured as a witness by Parker, Collector of Colorado Territory, after consultation with Joyce. The prosecution were afraid to put Parker on the stand, for fear that his testimony would be in the interest of Babcock.

The Emma Mine.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided not to admit testimony with reference to Lyon's character for truth and veracity.

O. J. Hollister, late Collector of Internal Revenue in Utah, corroborated the statement made by Judge McKean yesterday to the effect that the Judge could obtain $100,000 if he would favor Lyon's law relative to the Emma Mine. Lyon at that time had employed Senator Stewart as his attorney, and was using him to have McKean removed.

Whisky Trials Investigation.

W. O. Avery was before the Committee on Whisky Trials in St. Louis to-day. It was reported that he would make startling revelations, but he says he merely gave a full statement of all knowledge in his possession in relation to his own trial and conviction. Avery will return to St. Louis to-night.

War Department Investigation.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day examined Lieut. Shoemaker, who testified that the contract for fuel at Fort Reno was awarded to the highest bidder. The officers of the fort protested against this, but without avail.

Pay of the Army.

The deficiency bill reported to-day reappropriates $1,165,000 for the pay of the army.

The Silver Bill.

The Committee on Appropriations agreed to recommend concurrence in all the Senate amendments to the silver currency bill.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1876.

SENATE.

Contested Election Expenses.

Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the expenses of the admission of foreign goods to the Centennial Exhibition. Passed.

Cheap Transportation.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill by request to provide for the cheap transportation of freight between tide water at or near the Atlantic Ocean and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Protection of Witnesses.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases, with a written report, and asked that the bill be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a report of the minority of the committee on the bill, and it was ordered that both reports be printed.

Third Class Mail Matter.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter, and Mr. MERRIMON spoke in regard thereto.

The pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Merrimon to strike out of the first section the clause allowing in the mails all articles of merchandise not prescribed by law which are not from their form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of any one engaged in the postal service, Mr. MERRIMON modified that amendment so as to strike out of the clause "of mail matter, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental, paper, photographic representations, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions."

Mr. MERRIMON said the object of this amendment was to organize a fourth class of mail matter for merchandise, and make it pay the cost of transportation. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the second section to make the postage one cent on two ounces or the fractional part thereof, instead of each ounce, and if that should be agreed to, he would offer another section, providing for fourth class mail matter.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon was rejected—yeas 11, nays 29.

Mr. MERRIMON said as this amendment had been rejected it was no use to offer that to organize a fourth class mail matter, and he, therefore, was ready to support the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kansas (Harvey) to return to the old rate of postage.

Without action the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Commercial Treaty with Canada.

Mr. HEREFORD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the terms on which a commercial treaty can be made with Canada.

A minority report was made by Mr. WARD (N. Y.), and on his motion the bill was made the special order for the third Tuesday in May.

Missouri River Bridge.

Mr. KERR, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Sioux City, Iowa.

After explanation the bill was passed.

The Ohio River Channel.

Mr. HEREFORD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the citizens of Mellville, Pa., to close the channel of the Ohio river. Passed.

The Deficiency Bill.

Mr. WELLS (Mo.) from the Committe on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill, and said he would try and get action on it to-morrow. The bill appropriates $632,486.

The Steamboat Bill.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of a special order, of the bill reported by Mr. Reagan concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels. The bill was amended in various respects and passed.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the bill to supply the deficiency in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury—the silver bill.

Pending action the House took a recess till 7½ o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Legislative appropriation bill.

A. T. STEWART.

The Preparations for the Funeral.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The funeral of A. T. Stewart will take place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The remains are to be borne to St. Mark's Church, thence, after services, to St. Mark's churchyard, to be deposited in the private vault of the Stewart family. The Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's Church, will officiate, and will be assisted by Bishop Potter. The following gentlemen will act as pall bearers: Ex-Gov. Dix, ex-Gov. Morgan, Judge Henry E. Davies, Judge Noah Davies, Chief Justice C. P. Daly, Charles N. Russell, Robert L. Stuart, Royal Phelps, Jacob D. Vermilye, Wm. Libbeck, Wm. M. Evarts, Peter Cooper, Stephen Wray and Francis Cottenet.

His Will.

It is understood that Mr. Stewart, by his will, has left to Judge Henry Hilton the future management and disposition of all his business affairs. Mr. William Libbey, the only surviving partner of Mr. Stewart, acting in accord with Judge Hilton, will continue the business under the firm name of A. T. Stewart & Co. After the funeral, the business will go on as heretofore, the various factories continue work as usual. Already the cable has taken messages to the various branch houses—nine in all—in Europe and India, to this effect.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

New Laredo Captured by the Revolutionists—Fourteen Prisoners in the Hands of the U. S. Troops.

GALVESTON, April 11.—A special to the *News* from Laredo, Texas, of to-day, says New Laredo was just captured by the revolutionists. The fighting is all over. The United States forces have fourteen Mexican Federal prisoners, with a portion of their arms. Quintaro, Federal, escaped down the river with part of his force.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Tenth Annual Meeting of Contributors Yesterday—Yearly Reports of Officials and Committees—Interesting Sketch of the Work That Has Been Done.

The regular annual meeting of the Contributors of the Homeopathic Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the Hospital, on Second avenue. A large number of the many ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in this well known charitable institution were present. Major Wm. Frew, President of the Board of Trustees, called the meeting to order, after which Rev. Mr. Kelsey offered a prayer, in which he asked that the Hospital, all its agencies and all who are connected with it might be blessed.

Dr. Burgher, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted their tenth annual report for the year ending March 31, 1876. The general management of the hospital, it says, has been highly satisfactory both as regards economy and efficiency. Three hundred and sixteen patients were treated during the year, and 11,443 prescriptions issued to out-patients, exclusive of 1,624 visits to applicants who were too ill to come to the Dispensary for treatment. The total expenses for the year were $7,722.41. The total income for the same period, including a temporary loan of $2,000, and the balance in the treasury April 1st, 1875, amounting to $173.05, was $8,774.09. The total disbursements were $8,530.87, leaving a balance on hand of $248.22. The expenses for the current fiscal year are estimated at $8,000. The current debt of the Hospital, deducting the balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year, is $2,821.13, being an increase of $1,000 during the year. The report returned acknowledgements for favors to the Ladies' Hospital Association, the Pruitani Flower Charity, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the city press. It says in addition that the Hospital is entirely too small to meet the demands made upon it. The limited accommodations are every year becoming a matter of more serious concern, but it is intended to apply an expected appropriation from the Legislature to the extension of the building.

The report of Mr. Geo. W. Backofen, Treasurer, showed the receipts for the year ending $8,265.12, and the expenses $8,241.90, leaving on hand a balance of $243.22. Col. Wm. A. Herron, from the Auditing Committee, stated that they had examined the accounts of the Treasurer and found them correct. The floating debt of the Hospital is $3,064.35.

Col. Herron nominated for members of the Board of Trustees for the ensuing three years, Capt. James Irvin, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. W. K. Nimick, and Messrs. O. Metcalf, T. B. Young, Capt. Wm. Crawford, Jr., John Fleming, Edwin Miles, J. F. Cooper, M. D., D. H. Fralich and Chas. W. Robb. On motion of Dr. McClelland, Mr. Herron cast the ballot, and all the gentlemen named were elected.

The annual report of the Medical Board was submitted by Dr. J. H. McClelland. It states that the progress of the Hospital since its organization in 1866, affords abundant cause for congratulation. In the initial year ninety-one patients found relief and succor within its walls, and at the Dispensary about seventeen hundred applications for medical and surgical treatment were answered. From this beginning the work has gone on with steady growth until now the hospital facilities are overtaxed to meet the demands made upon them. The last three or four years in number, sometimes over three hundred, of in-patients has been at its maximum, with the present accommodations, reaching, however, the aggregate of 2,300 since the Hospital opened. Notwithstanding this incidental many incurable and hopelessly injured persons, the mortality has averaged less than five per cent—admitted to be an astonishingly low rate. The Dispensary gives evidence all along of rapid development and increasing efficiency, and now shows an aggregate of 58,823 applications for treatment by the poor of the city and vicinity. In the last three years 5,502 visits were made to the houses of those sick poor people who could not attend the Dispensary in person. The operations of this department are also hindered by want of space. The whole number of cases treated during the year was 316, a small increase over the year previous. Of this number 70 were pay and 246 were charity patients, the latter comprising nearly four-fifths of all. Of these patients 187 were medical, 94 surgical and 35 obstetrical. The average number under treatment each day in the year was about 24, and the average time each patient remained was 27 days, equal to maintaining one patient 8,532 days. 187 of the patients were men and boys, and 129 women and girls, making a larger proportion of the latter than is common in institutions of this kind. Seven of the inmates were colored. Of the nationalities represented 156 were American, 66 Irish, 51 German, 26 English, 5 Welsh, 5 Swiss, 4 Scotch, 2 French and 1 Swedish. There were 221 Protestants, 94 Catholics and one Israelite. 87 of the patients were under 21 years of age: 115 between 20 and 30, 15 between 30 and 40, 30 between 40 and 50, 19 between 50 and 60, and 6 were upwards of sixty years of age. Quite a number of the patients were children sent to the hospital from different parts of the State for the cure of deformities. The mortality during the year was sixteen, or slightly over five per cent. Four of the deaths were from consumption. We have no desire to speak boastingly of the success that has attended the ministrations of the medical officers of the hospital, yet we cannot refrain from referring to the favorable results to the small mortality which has characterized the institution in this first decade of its history.

All the reports were received and adopted, after which Major Frew and Rev. Kelsey delivered congratulatory addresses, reviewing the past history of the institution, and predicting increased usefulness for the future.

The contributors meeting then adjourned and the Board of Trustees convened, with Captain Crawford in the chair and J. B. Jackson acting as Secretary. Dr. McClelland reported the action of the contributors in electing the Trustees already reported, which was approved. An election was then entered into, which resulted in the choice of the following officers of the Board:

President—Major Wm. Frew.
Vice Presidents—George Bingham and M. K. Moorhead.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Backofen.
Secretary—Dr. J. H. McClelland.
Librarian—Col. Wm. A. Herron.
Solicitor—C. W. Robb.

Dr. McClelland submitted a number of amendments to the by-laws, which were ordered to lie over until the next monthly meeting. On motion of Dr. Burgher, one thousand copies of the reports were ordered to be printed. The Board then dissolved, and the members attacked a lunch which had been spread for them.

Old Monongahela.

To the pure all things are pure, but to all concerned the Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and other liquors kept by Messrs. Miller, Forse & Co., late Miller & Ricketson, of No. 211 Liberty street, are the purest of the pure. Their importations of wines, brandies, ales, &c., are eagerly sought for their healthful and medicinal qualities, and no mixed or adulterated liquors of a hurtful nature are ever offered for sale by this firm. If we must have liquors, let us have them in excellence and purity, and this is the unquestioned character of those kept by Miller, Forse & Co.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Lord Clive, at Philadelphia; steamer City of Bristol, at Queenstown; steamer Egypt, off Fastnet.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The School Tax Levy for the Existing Year—Professor Cochran Victorious in his Controversy With Dr. Jillson—No Reduction to be Made in the Salaries of the Teachers—The Receipts and Expenditures for the Ensuing Year.

The Central Board of Education held a regular meeting last night with Mr. J. H. Nobbs in the chair. The resignation of Mr. A. A. Gutman was received and accepted and Mr. C. C. Taylor was duly certified, and qualified as his successor.

City Superintendent Luckey made the following report:

Teachers employed, males 60, females 367, total 427.

Pupils enrolled, males 8735, females 8481, total 17,216. New scholars admitted 336. Decrease of enrollment from last month 124; increase over March 1875, 1,182. The report was received and filed.

Secretary Kehew made the following report: Warrants drawn for salaries since last meeting, $27,545.38. Bills paid $969.04, making a total of $28,484.62.

Since the last report the following additional levies of ward or district school taxes have been reported: South district, ½ mill, Thad. Stevens 1 mill, Colfax ¼ mill, Forbes ¾ mill, Knox 4¼ mills, North district ½ mill, Helmboldt 2¼ mills, Hiland ¾ mill, Howard 2 mills, Moorhead 2 mills, Grant ½ mill, Washington 3 mills, Franklin ½ mill, Morse 2¼ mills, Birmingham 1 mill, Springfield 2¾ mills, Peebles 1¾ mills, St. Clair 4 mills, Lawrence 2 mills, Allen 3½ mills. The report was received and filed.

The Principal of the High School, Dr. R. C. Jillson, made the following report for March: Enrolled—Males, 250; females, 235. Total, 491. The Principal also acknowledged the receipt of a painting of mountain scenery in the Alleghenies, 6x4 feet, and the thanks of the Board were returned to the artist donor, Mr. George Hetzel.

The reports of the several committees announcing their organization by the election of chairmen were received and filed. The report of the Finance Committee showed a balance in the treasury of $76,297.05, on April 11th, 1876. Bills amounting to $188.84 were recommended for payment. The report also recommended a reduction of ten per cent. in the schedule rates of salaries of principals and all the teachers. This recommendation was freely discussed, and voted down, so that the salaries will remain at the old figures during the next year. The estimated receipts for the ensuing year are $336,968.06, and the expenditures are estimated at $345,951.88, leaving a deficit of $8,983.82 upon June 30th, 1877. The report was received and filed.

The tax levy was fixed at one and two-thirds mills on the county valuation. The levy last year was one and three-fourth mills, an excess above this year of one-twelfth of a mill.

The report of the High School Committee recommended that in the Commercial Department applicants for admission should attain the general average of 65, and the minimum of 40. Among the list of studies for the Commercial department history and geography were included, but upon the motion of Mr. Nicholson those two studies were eliminated from the curriculum, the vote of the Board, apparently, being of the opinion that proficiency in those two studies was not essential to in a sound commercial education.

An additional report, upon the differences existing between the Professor of Commercial Science, and the Principal of the High School was submitted. The causes of difference were briefly reviewed, and the following compromise was submitted as a settlement of all the difficulties:

The Professor of Commercial Science shall have the right to inspect the under-instruction, and the work of the pupils in the Commercial Department, and from time to time to give such instruction to teachers and pupils as he may deem necessary to promote the efficiency of the Department, and in case any radical defects shall exist therein, he shall report the same to the Principal of the High School, and under his direction take efficient means to correct the same.

Mr. McEwen offered the following substitute, and supported it in a lengthy speech:

The Professor of Commercial Science shall have charge of the Commercial Department, and supervise the instruction and work of the pupils therein, and from time to time give such instruction to teachers and pupils as he may deem necessary to promote the efficiency of the department, for the success of which he shall be held responsible, under the general management of the Principal of the High School.

Mr. Schneider moved as an amendment that the words "have charge of the Commercial Department and," be stricken from the substitute, so that it should read, "shall supervise, &c.," the work and instructions in the Commercial Department.

Mr. Finnerty vigorously opposed the amendment, saying that the reason why the Commercial Department was at present demoralized was that the Professor of Commercial Science did not have sufficient power in controlling the studies of his department, and it would be bad policy not to let him have full charge of his department.

A general discussion ensued, and at its conclusion a vote was taken upon the amendment, and upon the call of the roll the amendment was lost by a vote of 11 ayes to 17 nays.

Then the substitute was adopted by a vote of 18 ayes to 10 nays. This is considered to be a victory for Professor Cochran.

A motion by Mr. Craig, that a vacation of the schools be had on Good Friday was amended so that the matter be referred to the local boards, but an amendment to the amendment, by Mr. Lewis, that the matter lie on the table was adopted. The effect of this is that the Board authorized no vacation.

The Board then adjourned.

BREVITIES.

····Allegheny Councils meet to-morrow evening.

····Don't you wish it would rain, if it is going to, and not keep your corns in such a fever of excitement?

····Tops are giving way to base ball among the gamin, which indicates less obstruction on the sidewalks.

····Interesting local news, letter list and Court proceedings will be found on the second page of to-day's paper.

····An inquest was held on the body of Charles Glover yesterday, who met his death by being thrown from a buggy. Verdict of accidental death.

····The alarm of fire shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon from box 127 was caused by a slight fire in Chamber's glass house, at the foot of Seventh street, South Side.

····In Allegheny yesterday Joseph Ackerman was arrested for stealing an overcoat from the residence of Dr. Ritchie, on Chestnut street. In default of $200 bail he was committed for trial.

····John Ward, Frank Kelley and Jos. Davis were caught by the police yesterday in a freight car at the Connellsville depot. They were sent to Claremont for thirty days as suspicious characters.

····The Stephen C. Foster serenaders are preparing to give a grand entertainment at Library Hall shortly, for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Boarding Home. The entire Columbia Orchestra has volunteered its services for the occasion.

····The directors of the Allegheny base ball club would confer upon the reporters a favor that would be appreciated if they would furnish for their benefit a check that would keep away the crowd which always trespasses upon the privileges accorded the press.

····On Monday evening a still at the oil works on Herr's Island, Allegheny, bursted, and the oil caught fire. The Ellsworth fire company was notified and worked there till midnight, protecting the surrounding property. The loss will amount to $100. No alarm was sounded.

····The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Wagoner, who had been found dead in his bed. The deceased was a miner and resided in Beltzhover borough, and was in the employ of the Castle Shannon railway. Death from natural causes, was the verdict.

····The Pittsburgh Lodge, A. Y. M., has just had an official visit from R. W. Grand Master Robert Clark and other dignitaries of the Grand Lodge from Philadelphia. They were tendered a fitting reception. They went to Washington yesterday and will visit Allegheny to-day, from whence they go to New Castle.

····John Coyle, Esq., has signified his intention of carrying the case of John Mathews, sentenced nine years to the Penitentiary—three years on each charge—to the Supreme Court to test the legality of cumulative sentences. It is held by some that he could only be sentenced on one count, as he only committed one offence in receiving the goods in one package.

····Martin N. and John M. Lytle, pupils of the Hiland public school, have prepared for the Centennial budget of that school a crayon sketch of Camp Humphrey's, near Falmouth, Va. The sketch is made from a lithographic drawing of the camp made by Chas. F. McKenna in the winter of 1863, while the 135th Regiment was quartered there. The work is said to be very creditable.

····The double track of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, between this city and Connellsville, it is said, is to be rapidly pushed to completion. The track on Second avenue, between Everson & Preston's mill and Hazlewood, which was taken up when that thoroughfare was improved, is to be relaid, the company claiming to have discovered information establishing its title to the abandoned ground. The work will be commenced as soon as the season opens. Considerable grading has already been done, and in many instances the sidings have been extended for long distances.

MORTUARY RECORD.

The Mortality in the City Last Week.

The weekly report of the Board of Health shows that there were fifty-eight deaths in this city last week, as follows: Abcess of liver, 1; atelectasis, 1; congestion of brain, 1; softening of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; consumption, 16; convulsions, 2; dropsy, 1; diphtheritis, 1; debility, 2; morbid dentition, 1; diarrhea, 1; enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3; gastritis, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; acute laryngitis, 1; meningitis, 3; measles, 1; old age, 1; overlying, 1; purpura hemorrhagica, 9; peritonitis, 1; smallpox, 2. Total 58. White 57, colored 1; males 41, females 17; married 19, single 39. Under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 2 years, 4; from 2 to 5 years, 5; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 15 to 20 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 10; from 30 to 40 years, 7; from 40 to 50 years, 5; from 50 to 60 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 5. Total 58.

Eleven infectious diseases were reported, of which 6 were smallpox, 1 scarlet fever, 1 diptheria and 3 typhoid fever.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Two Orphans" are almost as popular as when they where here several months ago, and the company enacts the play just as satisfactorily as ever.

Wallace's Benefit.

We have barely space this morning to refer to the fact that the testimonial benefit to Geo. M. Wallace

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31¾f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

COLONEL MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, was before the Boom Bill Committee yesterday, but refused to testify on vital questions. He would not divulge the authorship of certain correspondence published in the *Times*, nor point out where evidence could be had. He knew nothing, and no more.

THE suggestion of the GAZETTE that DOM PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil, be invited to visit Pittsburgh, was acted on by Councils, and a committee appointed to conduct the correspondence necessary to his coming. If the committee perform its work properly, we will certainly be favored with his presence, a fact of considerable importance to our iron-masters.

THE report of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, made to the stockholders yesterday, was a very encouraging one. The receipts of the road last year, from all sources, were $2,399,638.48, and the total expenses $1,414,996.35. The receipts are larger, and the expenses less than were those of last year, the difference represented being $65,954.86. This is an excellent showing, despite the fact that the oil trade was greatly diminished, from various causes, last year. We congratulate President SCOTT, and others engaged in the management, on the result of the year's operations.

"KILLED BY FUN,"—is the fate of the Boom bill. A serious, sedate bill, that could so inspire merriment, possibly ought to be killed, but how strange the method of its taking off. Members merely talked, in a joking way, about bribery. Yet despite the oceans of fun had over it, the bill passed. Nevertheless, because of the fun, the bill is detained, or will be sent to the Governor with the recommendation that it be not signed. Yet those who made the fun were largely those who desired the defeat of the bill, although the other side were in the funny business. So in fun it lived, and in fun it died!

SPEAKER PATTERSON is quoted as declaring that people will be thunderstruck by the boom bill revelations. Certainly. We elected a Legislature that was to be the very essence of purity. The corrupt Republicans who had done so badly these many years, were put aside, to make place for Democrats so full of reform that they were the Constitution incarnate. One short, sweet year has passed away, and lo! this pure body is saturated with corruption. If the operations in the Departments around Washington prove how bad Republicanism is, what does the swift developed corruption at Harrisburg prove?

THE investigating committees are still hunting after ROBESON in a lively sort of a way. Whether it will amount to anything remains to be seen. In Philadelphia they anticipate finding the real nest of corruption, as that is where the CATTELL'S specially browze. ELIJAH and ALECK are generally on hand at that point, and as they are among the especial intimates of the Secretary, the committee imagine that they can find something at that point. We strongly suspect that the CATTELL'S are good bookkeepers, and that therefore the discoveries will not amount to very much. Still, Philadelphia is good struggling ground, particularly as MCCLURE, of the *Times*, is ready to point out some of the exact spots where discoveries may be made.

THE Safe Burglary conspiracy testimony constitutes a battle between BABCOCK and WHITELY, the detective, with some doubts as to which will come out best. WHITELY and other detectives charge directly that BABCOCK dealt with them, as employer and paymaster in the Safe Burglary business. He denies and states that he simply performed a friendly part, in securing them in position. But Attorney General WILLIAMS comes in at this juncture, and declares that he stopped the prosecution in the case in obedience to a written order from the President, and the President declares he ever gave such an order. Thus BABCOCK is in a bad place, and will require all the skill he is possessed of to carry him through.

HON. H. M. LONG, who was referred to in the testimony before the Investigating Committee yesterday, as one who knew something specially interesting concerning the "true inwardness" of the Water Bond business, makes a prompt and very explicit denial of the statements made, and demands a hearing before the Committee. The gentleman, upon several occasions, expressed a willingness to appear before the committee,—although they had no power to compel him to come—and he was in the city and ready to testify several times, but the committee never found it convenient to hear him. It is now nothing but a matter of simple justice to him that they fix a specific time when they can take his testimony, and this should be attended to by the committee without any further delay.

THERE are rumors of compromise over the Boom bill, and this is given out as accounting for the secrecy of the Committee of Investigation. It is declared that $7,500, paid for fifteen votes, can be traced, and that the evidence of bribery is clear and undoubted. In such an event, everything should be made to conform to the discovery of the parties who paid, as well as those who received the money. The Senate, it is stated, will develop positive evidence of corruption. The House wants to have the bill back again, in order to escape the record of corruption which the Senate will make against it. The outcome of all these investigations and manipulations will be the strangling of the bill. It is proposed to do this in the house of its friends, in order to hush up the miserable transaction. Whether it will accomplish this remains to be seen.

THE report of the Committee to the Chamber of Commerce, as to freight discriminations, presents a startling exhibit of facts, affecting the prosperity of our city. It seems that we are not only discriminated against, as to points westward from us, but even on the Pennsylvania trunk line, eastward, the freights, both from Philadelphia and New York are clear discriminations against Pittsburgh. This is the evil that must be remedied. It is astonishing that it has been submitted to so long; and it is nearly as strange that it ever should have been resorted to. It is certainly the policy of a railroad, so far as its stockholders are concerned, to encourage the growth of trade and population, along its line. The policy of the Pennsylvania road has been exactly the opposite of this, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned. The stockholders have been kept easy by the fact that the earnings from increased tolls have proven sufficient to keep up dividends; but now that important industries are being snuffed out, they should realize that danger is at hand. More than this, the fate that has befallen our oil trade, threatens every other branch of manufacturing industry peculiar to our city. It has become a question of life or death, and all should unite not to do injustice to our great railroad, but to secure justice to Pittsburgh.

A LIBEL case, in Philadelphia, terminated on Friday last, which, as a precedent, in such cases, is very important. The *Evening Herald* sent a reporter to report a case in court, and the publication of the report thus made was the cause for the action in libel. It was shown that the report was correct, except an immaterial error, and that it was not maliciously made. Judge THAYER charged the jury, in substance, that reports of judicial proceedings are privileged publications, and if truthful, no exception can be taken to them; that if, however, any such report is false, and defamatory it is libelous, and the plaintiff should be allowed damages, even though no actual injury or damage were done, *unless* it appeared that the reporter erred innocently and was neither reckless nor malicious. He was careful to explain that the malice need not be proved, as the law imputed it in the case of a defamatory publication, but that if the evidence proved that a reporter had accidentally or innocently committed errors in his report, and had not been reckless, malice was not to be presumed, and the verdict should be for the defendant. The only drawback to the rosy idea of this picture is the fact that the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,800.

THE Philadelphia *Press* does not enjoy DANA'S rejection by the Senate. The fact that the Democracy voted solidly against it, is noticed and strongly denounced. It says: "We can make some allowance for the Republicans who opposed Mr. DANA, spurred on as they have been by industrious private resentments, but what shall we say for the Democrats who could have no such feeling, unless they allowed the puerile complaints of W. B. LAWRENCE to control them? Here was a scholar of high repute, a gentleman without taint, a citizen of universal esteem, and an independent politician. He filled all the loud Democratic requirements for capacity and integrity, and yet they rallied in solid column to his slaughter with the foreknowledge that no better talent could be found for the post. They had a coveted opportunity to prove that they were sincere in their demand for first-class men, and with the aid of the Republicans they could have confirmed him. The discreditable result can in no way affect Mr. DANA. He bore himself all through like a high-spirited and honest man, and the only substantial point in the vote is that he would have been confirmed if the Democrats had been true to their professions of a desire to reform the civil service, and to secure the best character for the best place." It is only a fresh illustration of the fact that the Democracy do not care a fig for honesty or consistency, but are governed too largely by the lowest form of partisanship.

THE NOMINATING ART.

A remark made in our editorial columns a few days since, relative to the nomination for Congress of a gentleman of the highest integrity, and a Republican of untarnished record, called from him the remark that he could not be nominated for the office of constable. His meaning was, that as political affairs are managed these days, fitness, standing, character, intelligence, or anything else that renders a person particularly worthy for a particular position count for little against the "setting up" proclivities of practical politicians. In other words, the machinery of political parties is in the hands of a few, and it is managed with reference to their interests rather than those of the party at large, or of the community. There are, no doubt, exceptions to the rule, but such is the general fact. When an election is drawing near, in which the manipulators are interested, candidates or delegates, as the case may be, are selected without reference to their standing, as a rule, but their serviceability to those who manage things. At times men of strong character, as well as of high standing, determine to go into a contest, and to make use of the party machinery to secure their nomination. By dint of infinite labor, first at the primaries, then in convention, and afterward among the people and at the polls, they secure an election. But where they do not go to this limit, they are simply laid aside. We may say here, parenthetically, that we have known the regular politicians to be so often beaten by the better class of our citizens, that its feasibility is entirely established.

But as a rule, men who can suitably represent us in prominent positions do not choose to go through the turmoil of a fight, and those who should be sought by office, are left entirely unsought, because others, often without fitness, are in colleague with the political rings. Offices are serving places, in which the individuals who occupy them execute the will, and transact the business of the people. Different classes and grades of offices require varied qualifications, so that all classes can be selected from, and nearly every grade of intellect afforded opportunity for official distinction. There is a sense of fitness, generally, among the people, which if allowed to be exercised, would generally select the right person for a given place. For the Treasurer of a city or State, we require a business man, versed in finance, and possessed of strict probity of character. A man of loose character and of uncertain probity, is not adapted to the position. For so exalted a position as Representative in Congress, we need one who at the least is thoroughly conversant with the business interests of his district, who grasps and understands the needs of his State and who is enough versed in the general politics of the nation to comprehend the bearings of all questions that may arise. Particularly in bearing and character he should be able to command respect, while in ability he should be competent to establish a personal and positive influence among his compeers. Such men do not always, or even often, push themselves forward. Why should not the people, as the time for nominating arrives, scan the field, and whatever the office, select the fittest man irrespective of his being an often and self-seeking candidate? We are not called on at such times to select, as among competing candidates, but to select the best obtainable person for a given position. Why need delegates be elected in the interest of given candidates? It is, we know, the rule, but it does not tend to excellent selections for officials.

We have not the slightest hesitancy in declaring that this perversion in our system of electing officials is responsible for the greater part of the corruption in office, the record of which is disgracing the nation. It is not partisanship that does the wrong, but the perversion of partisanship. In this both parties are alike. In its principles and aims, we hold that the Republican party is immeasurably superior to the Democratic. Indeed, the Democracy, years ago, abandoned its distinctive principles, and now either weakly imitates the Republican party as to statements of policy, or blindly seeks to shape its utterances so as to gain popular favor. The Republican party holds all its old time essential principles, and applies them to new questions as they arise. But when the selections of candidates are to be made, differences disappear, and the same machinery is used in both parties, to grind out candidates. The result is, that men are voted for in the full consciousness of their unfitness, the only remedy being to either stay away from the polls, or bolt the ticket. It even happens at times, that when high offices are in contest, the Republicans have candidates, so rotten and worthless in character, that their very name is a stench in the nostrils of the people. We hold that a system that produces this result is a failure, and should be put aside, and something else tried in its place. More than this, we attribute the corruption that seems to reek in high places, for which there is no excuse, and which the people will not submit to much longer, as a natural outgrowth of this system. True, the people may be "warmed up" in a political campaign, to forget it all, the principles involved for the time overriding the viciousness of the policy pursued, but it will not stand forever. We venture that the action of our last State Convention, as regards the Western portion of the State will yet be bitterly repented; and if, to this, unpalatable candidates be set up for home election, the feeling will be intensified.

We insist that the management of political affairs in the Republican party must be reformed, if we do not desire the party paralyzed and destroyed. The danger is neither distant nor sleeping. The people feel the frequently recurring evil of unsuitable and even unworthy candidates, when we have the material among us for just the candidates desired. If the machinery of the party is used to defeat its will, it should be destroyed. If the machinery is in wrong hands, it should be wrested from them. In its operations, its candidates, from high to low, its methods of conducting elections, and all that relates to the management of the party, the will of the people, which is generally right, and its wishes, which are usually pure, should be respected, or the time may come when bad methods and corrupt management may fail to be sustained by the necessary votes.

THE THEATRES IN GAY PARIS.

The Peculiarities of the French Play Houses.

Grace Greenwood writes from Paris: For the benefit or amusement of the few distinguished Americans who have never visited Paris, I will venture to give a little idea of the way French theatres are managed, or rather to note down a few obvious peculiarities. Everywhere, as you enter a theatre, you come first upon three gentlemen, seated in a row, behind a long table or desk. These are *Messieurs les Contrôleurs*, to whom all tickets and orders must be presented for inspection, and all inquiries or appeals addressed. They are usually elderly men, of sternly serious aspect, and in their black dress-suits look solemn, judicial and inexorable as Pluto's Supreme Bench, Æacus, Minos and Rhadamanthus. With the exception of the Francais and the Grand Opera, all the theatres employ women for ushers—nice, decent bodies, though not lovely to look upon, with neat stuff gowns and very gay caps. If they discriminate on the toilettes of their female attire, they wreak themselves on their bonnets, which are stunning affairs, mostly composed of ribbons. Profound pink is the prevailing color for all ages and complexions. Your *ouvreuse* always offers to disembarrass you of your wraps, and kindly insists on furnishing you with a little wooden footstool, which, by its size and tendency to hop about and disappear mysteriously, recalls the old name of "cricket." Nor seats we have ever had, in stalls, boxes or galleries, have seemed to us so easy and comfortable as corresponding places in our own best theatres and opera houses, nor has the ventilation seemed so good. But, then, more space is here given to stairways, corridors and *foyers*, and it is the custom for all the world to go out for a promenade and a change of air between the acts. At the Italian Theatre, and at most of the others, there is ordinarily no orchestra. The rising of the curtain is not signaled by the tinkling of the bell, but by a series of startling, ominous "*coups*" or thumps, reminding one of the awesome knocking at the gate in "Macbeth." As for the theatres we have visited have a bright, gay appearance—not quite so profusely lighted as our own, and so less trying to the eyes, and, withal, an air of singular neatness and good preservation, the secret of which was revealed to us one night at the Gaîte, when, during Lingotin's five minutes after the performance, we saw the entire corps of *ouvreuses* shrouding the seats and *loges* in voluminous dusters and hanging out their banners of brown linen on the outer wall of the gilded balconies. The frank, fearless economies of this people take my heart. Half our extravagance is miserable cowardice.

Gen. Santa Anna in his Old Age.

He lives in the City of Mexico, in a third-rate house of two stories, with courts of not more than twenty feet square, the pavements out of repair, the whole telling the story of poverty. He was seated upon a much-worn sofa, attended by a smart-appearing Mexican of middle age, and rose with some difficulty, in receiving us. He complained considerably of his wooden leg, and also of blindness.

He is an old man of eighty years, very decrepit, yet in full command of his faculties; has a good head and face, not unlike the pictures of Humboldt in old age, with broad temples and an abrupt square nose, and, at one time, good-looking. He had little to say, but appeared pleased at our visit; and, as we told him of the four or five general officers of the Mexican war, still living, he listened with interest but showed no special recognition until the name of Pillow was mentioned, whom he remembered perfectly.

Over the sofa where Santa Anna sat was the picture of a beautiful woman in her fullness of youth and loviness. This was his wife when both led the fortunes of Mexico. As we passed out the court our attention was called to the figure of a woman of fifty in the window opposite, in plain dress, and devoid of any interesting attribute. This was she whose picture had so interested us, Mrs. General Santa Anna.

No Astronomy There.

There were seven men and three women in a Jefferson avenue car yesterday, when the seventh man stood up and said:

"The sun is only eighteen miles from the earth, and I can prove it!"

He pulled off his overcoat, flung it down, and continued:

"Is there a man in here who dares say that the moon isn't a bag of sawdust?"

He pushed up his sleeves, danced up and down, and exclaimed:

"I can mash the man who says that this world is round!"

What a shame that several intelligent citizens should sit there and know better and yet not dare say a word! Indeed, when the stranger reached out for a passenger's nose and asked him if the stars were not nickles glued to the heavens, the passenger cheerfully replied that such was the belief. The driver, who had never given a thought to astronomy, took the stranger by the neck and ran him out of the car, saying as he drove on:

"I don't care about the sun nor the moon slong's I git paid off every Saturday night."

Origin of the God Hymen.

Danchlet, the French poet, tells us respecting the deification of Hymen that he was a young man of Athens, observable born, but extremely handsome. Falling in love with a young lady of distinction, he disguised himself in a female habit in order to get access to her and enjoy the pleasure of her company. As he happened to stay in this disguise with the lady's relations and her female companions, celebrating on the sea-shore the rites of Ceres Eleusina, a gang of pirates came upon them by surprise and carried them off. The pirates, having conveyed them to a distant island, got drunk for joy and fell asleep. Hymen seized his opportunity, armed the virgins, and dispatched all the pirates; after which, leaving the ladies on the island, he went in haste to Athens, where he told his adventure to all the parents, and demanded her he loved in marriage as her ransom. His request was granted, and so fortunate was the marriage that the name of Hymen was ever afterward invoked in all future nuptials, and in progress of time the Greeks enrolled him among their gods.

A Queer Old Woman.

Lancaster has lost one of its most mysterious characters in the person of a woman aged sixty-three, named Manuy Henderson, supposed to be a witch. She was conscious to the last, and in anticipation of her death expressed a wish to have no clergyman or religious services at her burial. Hid in different parts of the room was $52 in money, $20 of it in greenbacks, some pennies, and the remainder in notes of old State banks, some good, some worthless. In another room were about two barrels of stones, bricks, &c., which had been thrown into the house by bad boys; in another room were knives, a gun, powder, shot and caps, which had been given to her by different parties and were tied up, besides pies, &c., tied up carefully, all of which she refused to eat because of her apprehension that some one was trying to poison her.

Wagner's Manner Like His Music.

Richard Wagner is described by a writer in the Concordia: "His gestures are as lead brusque as the thrusts of a rapier, and his tongue has the volubility of a windmill. The man is highly nervous and passionate. He is a musical Oriando. He is always furious, as though he was going to fight a duel or preach a crusade. He is a perfect volcano. He must tyrannize, he must abuse. He beats his players, and then afterward, with tears in his eyes, begs their pardon. One moment he insults his singers, the next flatters them and heaps presents on them. When he travels he must have his special train, his servants, his waiting maids, his bed hanging of yellow silk worked in gold, his silver, and his wine. He hires entire hotels, and asks for the bed-room in which princes have slept."

Limited Bliss.

A Chinaman (says the San Francisco *Post*) walked into the County Clerk's office at Eureka recently, and inquired, "How muchee one mally-liece." "Five dollars," replied the clerk. This exorbitant charge for a marriage license struck the Chinaman "all in a heap," and he turned away in disgust. But as he reached the door a bright idea seemed to strike him, and he came back and whispered: "How muchee one month?" It was explained that the statue would not permit issuance of such a document for a shorter period than "allee time," and the door closed upon him and his disappointment.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Operations of the Allegheny Valley Railroad During 1875—Report of the Board of Managers—Assets, Liabilities and Suspended Debt.

The stockholders of the Allegheny Valley railroad held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the general offices on Eleventh street. Mr. Wm. Thaw presided, and Mr. W. P. Shinn acted as Secretary. Out of 46,000 votes, 28,000 were represented by the gentlemen in attendance. The annual report of the Board of Managers was submitted, but its reading was dispensed with by a resolution which, at the same time, ordered the printing of the usual number of copies, and provided for the election of a new Board of Managers to serve during the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were forthwith elected: John Scott, Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; George R. Roberts, Philadelphia; Wm. M. Lyon, Pittsburgh; D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh; S. M. Fulton, Philadelphia; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Henry M. Phillips, Philadelphia; A. J. Cassatt, Philadelphia. This comprising all the business of the meeting, it adjourned.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

The report of the Managers showed an increase of $10,166.48 in the earnings of 1875 over the year previous. The decrease of $86,335.79 in the passenger receipts is attributed, in part to the low prices at which crude oil ruled during the year, which discouraged adventures in that line, but perhaps more largely to the fact that few persons had, during the past year, any surplus income, and traveling was a luxury that had to be dispensed with. The freight earnings were increased $71,900.93, over the earnings of 1874. The total expenditures for the year were $1,414,996.35, a decrease of $55,788.38 from 1874. The net earnings for 1875 are given at $984,642.15, an increase over 1874 of $65,954.86. The percentage of expenses show a decrease of 1 and 85-100 per cent. over 1874.

The River division of the road, from Pittsburgh to Oil City, shows a decrease in the earnings of $239,252.57 from 1874, attributable "to the diversion from it to the low grade division of the crude oil trade," as far as the freight is concerned, while the passenger decrease is ($109,641.89 included in the above) is attributed to the cause given already. The expenses and net earnings of this division show as follows: Expenses, $1,139,935.40; net earnings, $728,258.13, against $821,759.75 in 1874, a decrease of $93,501.62.

THE LOW GRADE EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Low Grade division, from Redbank to Driftwood, are given at $510,472.65 against $277,242.92 for 1874, an increase of $233,230.75. This increase is largely owing to the fact that this division was only in operation for eight months in 1874. Also, to the development of the coal traffic along the line. Valuable iron ore deposits along this line are alluded to in the report and the possible future of this traffic alluded to. The total expenses of the year were $263,286.87, and the net earnings $247,-185.78, being an increase in the latter of $147,009.04, which is attributed to the fact that the branch was worked twelve months in 1875, against eight months in 1874.

On the Sligo branch, which is ten miles in length, the earnings were $20,971.28, an increase of $16,188.32 over 1874, owing mainly to the existence of an oil pipe line terminating at Sligo. Its expenses were $11,774.08; earnings, $9,197.20; "deficit," $2,250.22.

PER CENT OF RECEIPTS.

The per centage of earnings on the different divisions was as follows: River division, 61, 2-100; Low Grade, 31, 58-100; Sligo, 58 per cent.; average, 58, 97-100. During 1875, on the River division, there were fifty-three miles of rails laid at a cost of $145,-439.34. Of these 2,093 tons were steel rails, costing $78,457.51, and it is intended to lay the entire River division and the sharp curves of the Low Grade division in steel rails.

The new shops at Verona comprise the most perfect in the construction and equipment department. The total cost of these five shops is given at $25,330.79, exclusive of foundations. The Phillipsburg yard cost $25,850, and the total cost of the Summit tunnel, Low Grade Division, up to December 31, 1875, is $90,623.98. This work is expected to be done by July 1, 1876, when the entire cost will have been $124,078.98.

ASSETS OF THE ROAD.

The entire lines and equipments are valued at $23,837,683.79; available assets, including shops, materials, cash in hand, and balances due from agents and individuals, $460,703.57. Added to the above are:

Balance due from O. C. & A. R. R. (in bonds)	$ 158,511 21
Claims in suit	408,532 43
Balance likely to be changed to construction	26,784 64
Cost of Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh R. R., 43 miles	501,634 56
Pittsburgh stock in O. C. and A. R. R. Co. (41,000 shares)	1,692,250 00
Cost of stock in Brady's Bend Bridge Company	30,000 00
Balance of income account (profit and loss)	661,597 47
Total assets	$27,757,697 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock (43,300 shares)	$ 2,166,500 00
Funded debt	17,382,000 00
Increased bonds	5,403,900 00
Total capital and funded debt	$24,952,400 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	136,443 97
Due railroad companies on current accounts	133,030 34
Accounts and bills payable	368,418 56
Amount of coupons advanced for by P. R. R.	1,049,685 00
Interest accrued due January and April, 1876	441,579 28
Suspended debt	676,140 52
Total	$27,757,697 67

Up to December 31, 1875, the cost of the roads is stated to have been $32,831,683.79.

SUSPENDED DEBT SETTLEMENT.

The terms of the composition in bankruptcy comprise the basis upon which the settlement of the suspended debt has been made by most of the creditors, the amount remaining unsettled with the close of 1875 being $676,140.52. Of this, $111,895.22 is secured debt incurred for the purchase of the B., C. & P. R. R. The income bonds issued to December 31, 1875, on account of suspended debt and interest amount to $5,403,900. Contributions by the P. R. R., P. & E. and Northern Central companies to the payment of the deficit in this company's earnings, on the amount needed to pay interest on the income bonds, under the terms of the contract of October 2, 1874, amount to $99,-681.89; interest on the income bonds held by individuals, paid in cash, $341,774.08; due, that to the railroads, in bonds." The report then alludes to the Oil Creek & Allegheny River road and the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh roads, in which the Allegheny Valley Railroad owns a controlling interest. The report concludes by remarking that the present condition of the A. V. R. R. is better than for years before, and that its operations have been carried on without a serious accident during the year, not a single passenger having been killed or injured during 1875.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Monday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

In the matter of Heinz, Noble & Co., bankrupts, petition of assignees for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

In the case of Wm. Smith & Sons, an order was made for the private sale of Wm. Smith's interest in the Escanaba Furnace Company for $23,000.

In the matter of Frederick Altvater, bankrupt, report of the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens presented and confirmed *nisi*.

In the matter of Joseph J. Holden et al., co-partners as the Citizens' Bank of Titusville, bankrupts, F. W. Ames, Fred. Bates and Joseph J. Holden were discharged from all debts except such as are excepted in the act, it appearing that said three of the bankrupts conformed to their duty in all things.

In the matter of Joseph Hanlon, bankrupt, exceptions to the confirmation of the Register's report distributing liens. Argument by Mr. McCreery for and Mr. Robb against the same, C. A. V.

John D. McCaleb, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Marchand.

Criminal Court.

(*Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

Albert Sadler, indicted for illegal liquor selling. *Nolle pros.*

Ruth Smith, indicted for assault and battery. *Nolle pros.*

James M. Callahan, indicted for larceny. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced one year to the Penitentiary. John Sweeney, who was also indicted on the same charge, was acquitted.

Valentine Bost, indicted for larceny. Not guilty.

John Campbell and Eliza Campbell, indicted for forcible entry and detainer. Not guilty.

Joseph Starkey, indicted for larceny. Not guilty.

James Dunn, indicted for larceny of goods from Lorenze Walter, whose store on Troy Hill was robbed some time since, was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. The sun had not set until he was in his new quarters.

Jacob Galloway, indicted for cruelty to animals, was acquitted, the plaintiff to pay the costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

James Fletcher,	F. J. Lee,
Jno. Griffin (2)	Wm. Tell,
Jacob Galloway,	J. Hanlon,
M. Cassiday.	F. Shay,
Patrick Patton,	J. S. Bell,
P. J. Sweeny,	G. Graff,
J. McCord et al.	C. McGrogan et al.,
Ferd. Benlage,	L. Reigard,
Louis Greeny,	J. Schaber,
Michael Mead,	J. Mink,
Charles Lynch,	J. R. Black,
Robert W. Mains,	J. Parker,
Wm. DeLaney (2)	J. Myer.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

Christian Zuck vs. Wm. Beilstein, bill in equity, previously reported. Preliminary injunction granted restraining the defendant from disposing of certain property, the injunction to continue until the further order of Court.

James Taylor et al. vs. Samuel McMasters, previously reported. On trial.

J. B. Clark vs. George M. Irwin, with notice to David King et al., terre tenants. Verdict against George Irwin for $630.92, and verdict for the defendants as to the rest.

Wm. F. Lang, surviving partner of Watt, Lang & Co., vs. Directors of Dunbar Iron Works. On trial.

Birmingham Bottling House Company vs. John G. Schademan. Rule for judgment against garnishees made absolute, and judgment ordered to be entered for plaintiff against garnishees for twenty shares of stock in defendant's company.

On motion of M. W. Acheson, Esq., C. E. Boyle, Esq., formerly a member of Fayette county bar, was admitted as an attorney to the Pittsburgh bar.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

Oliver C. House vs. Daniel Pierce. On trial.

Isaac M. Pennock, for use vs. Stoinski. Prothonotary ordered to pay out money in accordance with the report of the auditor.

Annie Champ vs. John Born. Motion for a new trial made, and reasons filed.

Kroegher vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,164.20.

J. B. Halley vs. J. N. Alfree. An order was made that the case should not be opened and let defendant into a defence, and that proceedings stay.

Francis D. Turner vs Schemmerhorn and Vankirk. On trial.

Court Brevities.

JUDGE EWING was not on the bench yesterday on account of being too unwell to attend to his duties.

On motion of Joseph M. Gazzam, George Pearson, of Mercer, was yesterday admitted to practice in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

JOHN ANDY STROUSE did not step to the desk yesterday morning at the call of the clerk, to hear Judge Kirkpatrick's little speech. He had stepped out in another direction.

In the absence of Judge Ewing, yesterday morning, Judge White charged the jury in the Birmingham Fire Insurance case. He got the main points from Judge Ewing and delivered a charge entirely satisfactory to both sides.

Advertised Letters---Official List.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-office, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, April 12, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, April 12, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams Mrs	Hughes Mrs Jas	Pearson Annie
Anderson L C	(for)	Parsons Katie
Auselin Louise	Hughes Fannie	Paton Maggie
Atkinson Emma	Hunt Maggie	Phillips Mrs K
Barber Mrs H	Hunter Mrs H	Phillips Mrs Eliz
Barrett Bella	Huntington Mrs J M H	Preston Emma
Baum Kate	Jordan Mrs M	Pryor Hattie
Bell Miss L	Jones Miss Ella	Reed Mrs Mary J
Bell Mrs S J	Jones Miss Mag	Rea Mrs Hannah
Bigelow Kate	Jones Mrs W E	Robinson Nellie
Bird Mrs	Kearman Miss R	Ross Ann (for)
Blair Emma	Keller Miss M J	Rosel Nellie
Bogart Mary	Keller Miss M	Rourke Mrs (for
Bronson Miss L	Kray Miss Kittie	Russell Mrs Wm
Brown Kate for	Lee Miss Annie	Scott Mrs Chas
Brown Maggie	Carron Nettie R	Leslie Miss Ida
Carville Miss E	Leighty Missus	Scott Della A
Coil Mary	Lovell Miss M	Sharp Annie
Collinan Mrs Jas	Lincoln Miss A	Sheridan Mary
Cornealius E	Lippert Mrs B	Shaegown Mrs W
Curen Ellen	Lingotin Miss F	Shively Martha
Dawson Sarah	Marshall Miss M	Smith Miss Clara
Dempsey Mrs J	Mackrell Miss N	Snider Annie
Dettling Agnes	Miller Miss H	Spider Mrs A
Dodd Lizzie	Miller Miss L	Stanford May
Dott Maggie	Miller Miss Ida	Stearn Maggie
Drapper Maria	Miller Mrs P D	Stephens Miss E
Edington Callie	Menner Mrs M	Stills Miss L
Gaffey Nellie	Menner Miss H	Sweeny Miss S A
Gillmore M E	Moore Miss L	Taylor Annie
Gilpin Mary	Moore Miss M	Terpennine Miss
Glaser Mary C	Morrison Miss R	Lucy A
Gordon Martha	McCorg Miss T	Vickroy Miss L H
Gorman Mrs Wm E	McDelphin L	Wade Miss H K
Grunfrith Eva	McDonnell Mary	Wagner Mary
Gush Elizabeth	McKay Lottie	Walker Maggie
Hammell Mrs John	McKeesport Clem H	West Jennie E
Hart Mary F	Nicholl Mary H	Whitcomb Mrs L A (2)
Hartman E J	Neeld Miss Jane	Wilcox Miss Ella
Hileman Mary A	Nesbit Miss Mat	Wilson Miss M
Horner Mrs	Nolind Mrs J M	Wood Mrs P C
	Noone Miss Mary	Wood Mrs E J
	O'Brien Bridget	

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, April 12, 1876.

Gentlemen's List.

Abbott Jno for	Hassan Geo S	McGrath Jerry
Abercombie J J	Haworth C	McGregor R
Alderman Jos	Haus Henry	McGuire Mr
Alliland Mr	Hazen Thos C	McHenry Saml
Allison R S	Hector Alex	McIlvaine Jas
Alpaugh Peter	Heil Martin	McKage Isaac
Andrew M	Hemple Jr D	McKuins Theo
Anshutz Geo	Herman S	McLean Frank
Aronson S	Herwes G H	McLellan H D
Bane D	Higgins John	McMahon J (for)
Barndollar J	Hill D H	McMillen D J
Bay Geo E	Hones George	McSwiggen Jno
Bedell A	Hopper W	McVay D L
Becker (C E) M J	Hoover Wm	Neall J S
Beithoover J B	Hopkins A	Neill Mr
Beie Frank H	Howe John	Neely J W
Boyd Jno	Hubbs F	Nelsen Jacob
Boyer Mr	Hudson J S	Neems Wm
Brown Saml T	Hurley John	Nolen Levi
Brown Sam	Hutchinson Dr	Nunn Hon C A
Bradford Geo	Ihlen Morris	Oakes Geo W
Brander Esau	Irwin J K	Ober Frank
Bronson J W	Irwin S M	Obtender Peter
Burk Fred	Jenkins C T	Orr T C
Burkey J H	Jenkins Geo	O'Conner Mor
Callwalader W	Johnson Jno	O'Donnell John
Callighen Wm	Johnson R	O'Neil Jno
Campbell A	Kavanagh John	O'Neil Daniel
Campbell J M	Keefer Wm	Peel Lewis
Cannon Jas	Kein Phil	Pfeil John
Cezar Chas	Kelly Wm	Powlson Ellim
Carr Wm	Kelly Wm H	Rankin Henry
Carnahan Jas	Kennedy Chas	Ray J M
Carson F S	Kenin Pat (for)	Riddle Geo R
Chaffee Mr	Kent C R	Riley Ad A
Clark Albert	Keys Hugh	Reed James C
Clark G W	Keyser A	Reed Leo
Clark W H	Kilpatrick John	Reed M J
Cooper Jno C	Klipper Mr	Roberts J L
Cooper Jno W	Kneinsor C F	Roddy J D
Collins S	Koob John	Rose N
Cordier A H	Kretzmer Felix	Roulson W A
Coughman Wm	Latham B T	Rogers David
Crawford Ed	Laughlin John	Rogers Jas S
Crocker A G	Lawrie R	Ryan John
Crumphiff (P'kg	Laver G F	Samuels H
Canton Wm	Lazman F M	Schaelenbrand Jno S T
Cummins Geo F	Lenz Jeantis	Schroder R
Cummins K W	Leilyard G C	Scott Isaac
Cunningham R	Leech L B	Scott W O
Dawson Jas	Levan Rev F K	Semple Harry
Daniels C C	Lewis Joe	Sheffer E B
Davis J	Little John	Sheridan J H
Davis Wm T	Lowe J J	Shively Prof J W
Debarr J H D	Lucas Austin	Smallwon Harry (182 Fulton St)
Delevie Isaac	Lynch J	Snyder J E
Denmark J W	Maple Wm R	Smith J P (Drover)
Denny J F	Margalis M	Stockle Geo W
Dirkin M	Marland Jos	Stinat T M
Dixon A	Matthews Ben	Stewart Thos L
Duffy John	Mays Wm H	Stevenson J A
Duncan G	Mansell Jas M	Sullivan J M
Durbin Albert	Mehrends Jas (for)	Taylor Chas
Ebershart Robt	Millholland H	Taylor Samuel
Eichbaum J C	Miller W J	Thayer W H
Elgue Chas	Miller Frank	Thrcken M
Ely E A	Moley J B	Thomas Henry
Farley Al	Moike Wm	Thomas Jas
Farree Frank	Moorhurger John	Torrence A J
Ferguson M	Morrow Robt	Thawing T
Finegan M (for)	Moore Col W S	Vance C D
Fluke John	Murray J C	Wagner John
Flynn T	Myers W	Wald Rev I
Fonton Geo	Myers J A	Walters Jos B T
Fowler John S	Munie T D	Wallis or Wm
Gahams Isaac	Murdoch A C	Watkins Samuel
Gardner Wm	Murphy S	Watson C A
Garity John	McArthurs Rev Samuel	Webb

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1876. }

The promise of spring weather is exerting its influence upon business, and the banks report a healthy but moderate and steady increase of regular business. We thus have indications here that are in correspondence with those at other points, that a positive but slow recovery is being made from the prostrate condition that followed the panic. Recovery of this character is all the more encouraging as it involves the indication of continuance, and has in it the promise of the gradual but certain restoration of better times. The banks represent that the growth of demand is evidently healthful and proper, and that there is every prospect of a considerable recovery from depression very soon. Thus in real estate there is some inquiry, but building this Spring is not what we expected to see. Parties contemplating improvements can find no better time than now, as lumber must go up and it is impossible for labor to get cheaper. Money is still very plenty to good borrowers at 8 per cent., and the impression prevails that—with the exception of possibly a little demand about the first of May—it will be very abundant all this summer at lower rates than have been known in Pittsburgh since the war. The most prominent facts are that there is no considerable speculative demand for money, and that capitalists are afraid to lend on any security but collaterals of some saleable commodity.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	113	5-20's 1865 coupons	122½
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122½	10-40's	117¼
" 1865, all called	118¾	Currency	118¾
" 1865 new	118	New 5 per cents	118
5-20's 1867	119	10-40's—coupons	118¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	112¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	16½	Union Pacific	64
N. Y. & Erie	28	Toledo & Wabash	9
C. C. & I. C	4½	Harlem	130½
St. Paul	40¾	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref	69¾	American Express	69½
Michigan Southern	88¾	U. S. Express	72
Panama	98½	W. Unions	86¾
Ill. Central	96¾	Pacific Mail	33¾
Do. Pref	82	Fort Wayne	102¾
Rock Island	107	Hannibal & St. Jos	18
Cleve. & Pitts	86	Panama	127
Pacific Mail	17¾	Iron Mountain	
Ohio & Miss	17¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56¾	Cen. Trans (B)	47¾
Reading (S)	47¾	Empire Dc (S)	52
N. Penn. (B)	13¾	Penn. R. 7-30(B)	101
Oil Creek (B)	47½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	97
Lehigh Valley (B)	61¾	North Pacific bonds	

NEW YORK, April 11, 1876.

Money loaned at 5@6 and closed at 3; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $320,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $95,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was steady at 487@489. Gold opened and closed at 113, with sales in the interim at 112¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 2¾. Loans were also made flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were in fair demand. State securities were dull. Stock speculation was marked by increased activity in a few shares, although the general market was quiet. The feature of the day was Lake Shore, which was depressed by heavy sales. Pacific Mail and Michigan Central were weak, while Erie was strong and higher. Western Union ruled steady, opening to 65¾ on the announcement that the Atlantic & Pacific Company will hereafter transmit at night and deliver through the postoffice on the following morning between the principal cities and towns east of Chicago twenty words for one-half the price of a ten word day message. The market was generally weak until near the close, when there was a partial recovery, with a better feeling. Lake Shore fell off to 58¾ and closed at 58¾. Western Union rallied to 66¾. The transactions aggregated 193,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 28,000 Western Union, 54,000 Erie, and 33,000 Lake Shore.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 122¾; 5-20s '65, 118; do. new, 118¾; do. '67, 121; do. '68, 122¾; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 117¾; do. coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 104; Virginia new, 34; do. old, 34; Tennessees new, 40¾; do. old 43.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 66; Quicksilver, 17¾; do preferred, 22½; Pacific Mail, 17¾; Mariposa, 7¾; do. preferred, 7¾; Adams Express, 107; Wells Fargo Express, 85½; American Express, 69½; United States Express, 72; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 18¾; do. preferred, 33; Harlem, 138; do. preferred, 138; Michigan Central, 59½; Panama, 27; Union Pacific, 64; Lake Shore, 58¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Pittsburgh, 96½; Northwestern common, 43½; do. preferred, 62; C. C. C. & I., 5¼; New Jersey Central, 102¾; Rock Island, 115½; St. Paul, 40¾; do. preferred, 66¾; Toledo & Wabash, 9; do. preferred, 9½; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 10¾; do. preferred, 116; Chicago & Alton, 103; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 17½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18; Missouri Pacific, 14½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 34; Indiana Central 104½; Burlington & Quincy, 19; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 16; Central Pacific bonds, 107½; Union, 100; Union grant, 102; Union Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, April 11.—A further reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of England will possibly occur on Thursday. The rate of discount for three months' bills is open market is 2½ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £56,000. Consols, 94 11-16; 5-20s of '65, 106½; do of '67, 109½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 16½; preferred, 28.

PARIS, April 11.—Rentes 66f 70c.

FRANKFORT, April 11.—U. S. new 5s, 102.

BERLIN, April 11.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 4,143,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, April 11, 1876. }

There is a better feeling in commercial circles and an increasing volume of business, but the leading staples present no new or important features deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Sales reported at $4@$7 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

BUTTER—Sales reported at 22@23c for choice and 17@20c for fair to prime. There is a fair demand, but the receipts continue liberal, and the supply is accommodating.

BROOM CORN—Following are the current rates; No. 1 hurl, 10½@11c; No. 2 do, 8@9½c; brush that will work up, 4½@5c; medium, 7¾@7¾c; insides, 5½c.

BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 20c ₩ lb in lots, and 23c in a jobbing way.

BEANS—There has been an active demand during the past week, but at low prices; $1.10 ₩ bu. in round lots, and $1.20@1.25 in a small way. The stocks are still large, and the disposition manifested is to push sales rather than endeavor to advance prices, and it is not likely that any higher figures will be reached this season.

CHEESE—The market is firm, but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13¾@14c; do New York, 14½@15.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand is better and increasing, but as yet no improvement in prices. Apples quoted at 5@6c for fair to prime; fancy, 10½@11c. Peaches, 11½@12 for prime halves. Blackberries, 12 @12½. Pitted Cherries, 26@28c.

EGGS—There is a continued steady demand, and while some dealers are asking 20c, there have been bet very few, if any, sales at yet above 19c, which may be regarded as the ruling price.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand for good flours, but no change in values. Spring wheat flours, $6.25@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.25@7; ambers, $7 a7.50; patent process, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GRAIN—We can report a very fair demand for Wheat, and while the supply is light, there has been no recent change in price; fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red $1.30@1.35; do Michigan white, $1.42@1.45. The Oat market is a shade firmer under the influence of light receipts, but prices as yet are no better; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 32@40c; do white, 41@42. shelled Corn was reported a shade easier, in consequence of the arrival of several cars during the past couple of days, and in addition the sharp advance has curtailed the demand; quotable at 60@62c. as to quality, in elevator. Sales of car reported at 57@58 on track. Rye quiet at 80@82.

GROCERIES—We can report an increasing trade in this branch of business, which may be attributed to the fine weather and improved condition of the roads. However, the leading staples present no new or important features deserving of special notice.

RICE.			
Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	6¾@6¾
SYRUPS.			
Choice	45 @70	Fair	35 @45
Prime	60 @65	Dark	45 @50
MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	40	N.O. strictly prime	38
Fair	35	Demerara	30@35
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	8¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	9
Standard A	10¾		
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 80
Imperial	50 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	22¾	R. Rio, in pkgs	27½
Prime Rio	21¾@22	R. Java, bean,	27
Good Rio	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java	35 to 40
Old Gov. Java	36		

HAY—Baled is firm but unchanged, ranging $17@18.50. We were reported a sale of 50 tons at $15.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4.00 ₩ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

MILL FEED—The market continues quiet, with no change in prices.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is in light supply and firmer; quoted at 95c@$1 ₩ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1.10@1.15 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10@11c ₩ lb.

ONIONS—Continue dull, and holders are anxious to close out; selling at $1@1.50 ₩ bbl. Onion Sets also dull, and in heavy supply; $2@2.50 ₩ bu.

OILS—Lard Oils are firm at the advance. Extra No. 1 winter strained, 91, 12@1.15; No. 1, 87@90c; No. 2, 70@75c. Procter & Gamble's White Miners Oil, 65 ₩ gallon.

POTATOES—We continue to quote at 32@35c ₩ bushel on track by the carload, and 40@45c out of store.

PROVISIONS—There is a steady demand and prices are firm, but unchanged. A Chicago exchange of Monday says: It is estimated that about 25,000 hogs are being cut per week in this city, and that fact has probably had a great deal to do with the recent weakening in pork products. There is a good demand for pork for shipment. One firm sold an aggregate of 6,000 brls for this purpose during the last three days of the week. There is little or no shipping demand for lard, and not much for meats. Dealers say that the mess pork is now the cheapest, especially as compared with shoulders, which are slow, chiefly because they contain less meat to a given quantity of bone than they used to do. The shoulders of a few years ago extended farther towards the rump than the rump of to-day.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	11½@12	Do. half barrels	15¾
Sugar-cured, S. C.	13½	Do. buckets	15¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	15	Lard Ref'd for summer use	11
Dried Beef, Ex. Sm'k'd	13	Do. in tubs	12
Beef Tongues, S. C.	16	Do. in pails	12½
Beef, corned, country	6½	Do. in tubs	14½
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. in pails	15
Rib Sides	12	Do. in tubs	15½
Short Rib Sides	13½	Do. in pails	17¾
Clear Sides	14	Do. in tubs	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	22¾	Do. in pails	18¾
Family Mess Pork	23,75	Pig's Feet, in kegs	9
Short Cut	23,75	Do. ½ bbls	$2,75
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per bl	14¾	Ham Sausage	9

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—The demand for Clover Seed continues light, and the market is easier; quotable at $6.75a 6.85 ₩ bu. Timothy Seed is in good supply and dull; selling at $2.30a3, 60.

TALLOW—Prime city rendered quotable at 8@8¼ in a jobbing way, with round lots of car loads selling at ¾ to ⅞c less; country rendered, 6@6½c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, April 11, 1875. }

The Crude market continues weak, it is thought to be the result of a "bear" movement, more than anything else; Conduit, $1,95; United, $1,92½; Union, $1,85; Grant, $1,82½; immediate shipment, $2,12½. These rates show a decline of from 5 to 7c. per bbl within the past few days. Refined also weak and dull. Philadelphia delivery, 14¾c; New York, 14¾c; Baltimore, 14½c; free on cars here, 11c.

Oil Barrels firmer and higher; sales of countries at $1,15; city make, $1,20 for best sales.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
S. S. Duncan	Hutchinson o w	962
N. W. Egbert	Model o w	1,000
J. Bushnell	Model o w	479
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	478
S. S. Duncan	Model o w	472
W. T. Baum	Excelsior o w	80
Total		3,276

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co	Baltimore, 134
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co.	do 1,795
National Oil Co	Paine A. & T.	Washington 50
Total		2,979

Chicago Lumber Market.

Continues in moderate demand. Nearly all of the east shore ports are open, but the mills have not commenced sawing, and the receipts will likely be small till about the middle of May—not good enough to warrant shipping. The logging crews on Lake Huron is over, and the camps have been broken up. In the Alpena country a full crop was secured. The Saginaw crop is smaller than that of last season. Snow fell at Manistee recently, and may prolong the season a few days in that locality. Following are the revised quotations:

First and second clear	$40.00a
Third clear—1 inch	32.00a35.00
Third clear—thick	35.00a38.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	35.00a42.00
Clear siding—first and second	37.50a18.00
First common siding	15.00a16.00
Fencing—first and second	12.00a13.00
Flooring—second common—dressed	22.00a24.00
Box boards—A	20.00a22.00
Box boards—B	25.00a
A stock boards—10 and 12 inch	25.00a26.00
B stock boards	23.00a28.00
C stock boards	15.00a18.00
Fencing	10.00a12.00
Joists and scantling—under—18 feet and under	11.00a12.00
Joists and scantling—20 to 24 ft	13.00a15.00
Timber	15.00a18.00
A shingles	2.50a 2.90
Shingles on track	2.50a 2.62½

Chicago Seed Market.

There was a moderate trade reported in timothy, but there were scarcely any sales of the other descriptions made. For prime grades of all descriptions prices ruled steady and firm, but for common values were rather easy. Sales of timothy were made at $2a2, 25 for poor to prime. Good to prime medium clover sold at $6,90@9. Flax quotable at $1,15a1,25. Hungarian at 35@50c, and millet at 40a 50c, according to quality. From store and second hands a shade over the above quotations were obtained.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand active and prices advanced: No. 2 Chicago spring $1 spot; $1,04¾@1,04¾ seller May; $1,05¾ seller June; No. 3 $8¾c; rejected 86c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 43@43¼c seller May; 46¾c seller June. Oats firm; No. 2 30¾@30¾c spot; 32¾c seller May; 32¾c seller June; rejected 28c. Rye quiet at 63@65c. Barley steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in fair demand; $22,10@22,12½ spot; $22,17½@22,20 seller May; $22,50@22,65 seller June. Lard firm at $13,00@13,35 spot; $13,40@13,42½ seller May; $13,60 seller June. Bulk meats firm; 8¾, 11¾@12c.

WHISKEY—Is dull at $1,06.

On Call Board wheat was rather excited; $1,04¾ May; $1,05¾@1,06¾ June. Corn firm and higher; 43¾@43¾c May; 46¾@46¾c June. Oats higher; 30¾@ April; 32¾c June. Pork firmer; $22,22½ May; $22,45 June. Lard: $13,40 May; $13,67½@13,70 June.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Flour: more steady; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,20@4,60; common to good $5,00@5,30; good to choice $5,35@5,70; white wheat extra $5,75@7,75; extra Ohio $5,00@7,00; St. Louis $4,35@9,00. Rye at $5,25@5,75. Corn meal firm; $4,00@4,25 for Jersey at $2,70@3,25. Wheat firm; receipts 12,000 bush; rejected spring at $1,07@1,10; no grade do $1,03¾; ungraded spring $1,08@1,20; Milwaukee No. 2 winter at $1,26@1,28. Rye firmer; western 86c. Barley quiet; poor Canada 90c; No. 2 Bay $1. Malt firm. Corn better; spot lots 1c higher; receipts 19,000 bush and no grade 71¾c; do steamer 73¾c. Oats quiet; receipts 10,000 bush; western mixed and State 43@45c. Hay firm; shipping 75@80c. Hops quiet; eastern and western 10@35c. Coffee quiet at 18c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c; prime 7¾c. Molasses firm. Rice firm. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined 14¾@14¾c; crude 8½c. Rosin dull at $3,50@3,85. Turpentine heavy at 38c. Eggs heavy; State and Pennsylvania 19½c. Pork dull and lower at $22,90. Beef firm. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; western long clear 13¼c; city 12¾c. Lard quiet at 13¾@13¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Whisky nominally $1,11@$1,12.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Petroleum: refined 31¾f.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Cotton heavy at 6⅝@6¾d; sales of 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 3,500 bales American. Receipts of wheat for three days 18,000 qrs, including 7,000 qrs American; California white wheat 9s 3d; Club 9s@9s 6d; red spring 8s 10d@9s 10d. Flour 22@25s. Corn 25s@26¾s. Oats 23@24s. Cheese 67s. Lard 60s. Petroleum: spirits 9d; refined 11¾@12d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Flour firm; extra $4,27½@4,50; high grades $7,25@8,25. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red $1,50; amber $1,51@1,53. Rye 81@82c. Corn firmer; yellow 60c; mail 65½c. Oats moderately active at 40@41c. Petroleum firm and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese firm at 12¾@14c. Eggs quiet; western 19 @20c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,30@ 1 30. Corn quiet at 50@55c. Oats dull at 41@43. Barley and Rye firm and unchanged. Pork dull at $22,75. Lard dull; steam 13½c; kettle 14@14½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12½c. Bacon dull at 9¾, 12¾@ 13¼c. Whisky firm at $1,06.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 56@56¾c. Oats dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions more active. Pork $22@ 22,25. Bulk shoulders 8c; clear rib 12@12¾c. Bacon; shoulders 10¾c; clear rib 13¾@13½c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum easier; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14¾@14½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 11.—Flour firm; western superfine $4,00@4,50; common extras $5,25; Winter wheat Ohio and Michigan $6@7,25; Illinois $6,25@8,25; St. Louis $6,50@9; fancy Minnesota $7,50@9,25. Corn, in store; mixed and yellow 72@ 73c. Oats firm; mixed and No. 2 white 47@51c; rejected 44@46c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 11.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1,32½; No. 2 do $1,31; No. 1 white Michigan $1,37½; No. 2 white Michigan $1,15; extra white Michigan $1,36; No. 2 red $1,11. Corn quiet; high mixed 53½c; seller April 53c; seller May 52¾; seller June held at 51c; no grade 52c. Oats firm; No. 2 35¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,14; hard $1,23½; No. 2 $1,03½; No. 3 unclassed. Corn firm; high mixed 45c. Oats dull; No. 2 23½@23¾c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 91c. Rye firm; No. 1 fresh 80½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,15 @1,20. Corn active at 46@46c. Oats dull at 32@32c. Rye firm at 75c. Pork $22,50@23. Bulk meats 8½, 8¾, 12@12¼c. Bacon 9½, 12½@13¼c. Lard dull; keg 13@13¼c. Whisky steady at $1,06.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,45. Corn steady at 44¾@45c. Barley steady at $1,15. Pork dull at $22,87½@23. Lard quiet at 13¾c. Bulk meats and Bacon firm and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—Cotton quiet at 12½c; sales of 1,100 bales; receipts 325 bales; shipments 335 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn $1@56c. Oats 45@55c. Lard dull at 14¼@ 15¼c. Bulk meats steady at 8@11½c.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Petroleum unchanged and steady; 11¾c for standard white; 11¾c for 150 test, car lots cash.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 11.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,27; extra white Michigan $1,55. Corn firm; old 67c. Barley quiet; old 90c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, April 11.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 32½c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Cattle: receipts 5,000 head; market dull; buyers holding off; prices nominally 10@15c lower; few extra $5,10@5,50; shipping chiefly $4,25@4,75; butchers $3@3,50; shipments 1,900 head. Hogs: receipts 11,000 head; market quiet, steady, dull, weak and easier; common mixed $7,00@7,05; choice bacon $8,00; shipping and packing $8,00@8,25; Philadelphias $8,75@9,00; shipments 3,500 head. Sheep: receipts 1,200 head; market dull and easier; common $4,75@5,75; good to choice $6@6,50; best $7@7,50.

BUFFALO, April 11.—Cattle: receipts 884 head, making the total for the week 6,902; market slow; offerings generally poor; hardly sufficient good steers to supply the demand; some of the best sold at ¼c advance over last week; rest of 7's cattle. Sheep: receipts 600; total for the week 9,400; market active; all offerings sold readily at ¼@¾c advance; sales 6,400. Hogs: receipts 200 head; total for the week 8,100; market only moderately active; supply; stock of Yorkers more than the demand; Yorkers $6@6,15; heavy $6,50; extra selected $6,65.

WATERTOWN, April 11.—Receipts of cattle 1,854 head. The sales equals the live weight. The trade is quicker than for several weeks; sales of choice at $4@9, 12¾; extra $6@4,50; first quality $7@7,25; second $4@6,75; third $3@5,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,719 head; there was a wide range on sheep; peiters sold for less than $2,00 per head; pretty steady; good fat sales in lots $4,50@ 5,50 each; extra $6@4,65, or 4 to 7¾c per pound.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Hogs quiet; shippers $7,25@7,80; packers $7,00@7,80. Cattle steady; fair to choice native cows $4,50@4.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Hogs dull; common to good light $7,50@4,20; fair to medium heavy $6,75@6,80.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—Hogs $7,50@7,75; receipts 1,000.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cotton firm at 13¼c; futures c'osed quiet and steady: April 13½c; May 13 15-32@13 9-16c; June 13 17-32@13 9-16c; July 13 25-32@13¾c; August 13¾@13 29-32c; September 13 11-16@13 27-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Cotton quiet, with light supplies of the kinds most in request; sales of 3,900 bales; prices generally easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 10@10¾c; low middling to strict low middling 11¾@12c; middling to strict middling 12¾@13¼c; good middling to middling fair 13¾@14¾c; receipts: net 2,749 bales; gross 3,176; exports coastwise 75, 216; sales of the week 2,581; to Great Britain 3,779; stock 222,628.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Wool flat; prices weak and unsettled; no demand; inquiry light; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 42@45c; X 42@45c; medium 49@50c; coarse 46@46c. New York, Indiana and western fine 37½@40c; medium 43@49c; coarse 40@ 42c; combing washed 48@52c; combing unwashed 42@45c; Canada combing fine 37@40c; unwashed 37@40c; coarse and medium unwashed 32@35c; tub washed 45@50c; extra and super pulled 48@50c; No. 1 and super pulled 32@37c; Texas fine and medium 18@22c; Texas coarse 17@19c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The package trade was uniformly quiet, but jobbing branches were more active. Cotton goods moved slowly at unchanged prices. Prints were quiet. Arnold's fancy prints were reduced to 6¼c. Dress goods were quiet. Woolen goods were dull. Business will be partially suspended on Thursday next in respect to the memory of the late A. T. Stewart.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 tres beef, Watt, L. & Co; 4 do hams, J. L. Dunseath; 10 bbls whisky, S. Klenordlinger; 1 do, M. Kein & Co; 1 bxs r cheese, Kramer & Co; 3 bbls whisky, J. Littell; 10 do, Weller Bros; 5 do, E. Wormser & Son; 10 do, J. J. Speck; 1 keg varnish, J. N. Brewster; 1 car eggs, T. Jewett & Son; 2 bags feather, E. Edmundson & Son; 20 pails tobacco, Davis & Bro; 20 bxs candles, S. M. Cummings; 14 obls eggs, 1 do onions, Head, C. & Co; 1 case tobacco, Mani & G; 8 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 46 bxs chimneys, J. Lindsay & Co; 20 bdls s boards, J. Walker & Son; 5 pigs copper, 2 bbls do, Jno. McDermott; 6 ¾ do 1 beer, P. Kolbecker; 5 bbls crackers, W. France & Son; 10 do, Voigt, & McG; 7 bbls eggs, Lois & Co; 5 bbls salt, H. Rea, Jr; 2 bbls eggs, J. H. Lok & Co; 10 pails tobacco, Hirsch Bro; 22 bxs ham, Jay, Gould & Co; 10 tres do, W. & C. Zoller; 18 pkgs tobacco, 50 bbls rice, Luebbe Bro; 9 scks potatoes, A. Kirkpatrick; 4 bbls eggs, H. J. McCracken; 1 car bbls corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 190 scks bran, P. Duff & Son; 408 scks flour, F. W. Jenkins; 1 car bulk bran, H. Schnabach; 1 car do, Miller; 1 car do, E. Bostwick; 1 car staves, Jno. Kanish; 31 pkgs tobacco, E. Ewart; 28 scks wheat, Marshall & Co; 50 tres lard, 2 bbls sausage, J. P. Hanna; 50 bbls snaths, Lane Bros.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—6 tubs butter, 75 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 15 sks potatoes, H. Reese; 16 do t scraps, W. Flaccus & Son; 7 bbls onions, J. White & Son; 3 do eggs, 1 pkg butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 3 do, 1 bbl eggs, P. Duff & Son; 10 bxs butter N. J. Braden; 24 do, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 8 do, Head, C. & Co; 20 bxs soap, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 6 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 2 cars hay, W. C. Miller; 1 car potatoes, Vangorder & S; 1 do, L. G. Graf & Son; 5 bbls oil, Harris & E; 1 car flour, D. Wallace; 1 car shingles Slack & S; 2 do m feed, Kell & E; 4 bxs 1 seed, Atwood & McC; 2 bbls onions, H. Rea Jr; 2 do eggs, P. P Gageman; 16 do d apples, J. Lacy & Co, 10 sks rags, McCullough, S. & Co; 15 bbls flour, J. C. Butterfield; 22 sks potatoes, C. W. Roberts; 10 bbls flour, McAllister & H; 1 bbl eggs, J. H. Lok & Co; 16 do, 8 crts do, Voigt, M. & Co; 20 cases tobacco, S. Ewart & Co; 2 crts eggs, 5 bxs butter, Head, C. & Co; 7 do, W. Downie; 1 car shingles, Kennedy & Co; 1 do, G. Fleshman; 38 bbls oil, W. A. Gray & Son.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 lot chairs, H. Bryant; 1 do, A. Wood; 1 do, A. Milliken & Co; do, Hartman & S; 1 car potatoes, F Seigel; 1 car oats, J. Graham; 2 cars lumber, Calhoun & C; 1 do, Slack & S; 1 do, McQueen & D; 1 do, Fulton, L. & Co; 7 cks ware, J. S. Taylor; 2 bbls eggs, J. A. Graf & Son; 4 cases hats, Lindsay, S. & Co; 25 bbls onions, Aiken W. & P; 31 bxs ink, G. A. Kelly & Co; 5 bales rubber, Hartley Bros; 2 cases shoes, Carter Bros; 64 bxs g scraps, H. Pfaum; 275 sks flour, Keil & E; 10 bbls oil, W. S. Evans & Co; Gilmore; 2 cars flour, 1 do bran, Voight O. & S; 5 bbls eggs, Friedley Bros; 10 bdls wire, Fleming & A, 11 do, J. Woodwell & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—66 cars coal, Mc. C. & Co; 1 do, Lewis & C; 1 do for strong, D & Co, 11 do, A. V. R. R. Co; 11 do, Sable Coal Co; 1 do lumber, Jno. Hammer; 1 do, H. McGraw & Son; 1 do, Burgan Bros; 1 do wheels, J. L. Gill; 1 do lath, E. White; 1 bbl molasses, Carter Bros; 80 sks corn, 75 do oats, Lindig & McK; 5 do powder, J. Bown & Son; 1 case, T. M Bradley; 15 bbls s eed, 15 do c do, 15 do c do, G. W. Glass; 5 bgs c seed, Schoonaker & Co; 2 bgs potatoes, W. Watson; 16 bxs n locks, J. Wright.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 2 do shingles, S. G. Purvis; 1 car lumber, Armstrong & McK; 1 car hay, Guter & F; 3 cars iron, J. Keich; 1 car lumber, C. Coleman; 28 scks flour, M. A. Wigert; 1 bbl oil 40 sacks bran, McFerron; 1 car malt, Geo. Ober; 70 pcs terra cotta, C. Brown; 48 bbls in flour, W. & H. Waker; 2 kgs butter, Jno. Herbert.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—2 cars wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 1 do corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 5 do wheat, McHenry & H; 1 do corn, D. G. Stewart; 10 do barley, Spencer McK & Co.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.	
Carnegie & Co. m	2
Lucy Furn	6
Total	8
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.	
Isabella Fur	3
E. T. S. W. m	3
Dilworth P. & Co m	4
Total	10
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
S. B. & Co m	1
W. Clark O	2
Total	3
Phillips N & Co, m	2
Lucy Furn	6
Total	10
Hussey W. & Co o,	2
Byers, M & Co, m	7
Total	22

LEGAL.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JOHN ANDERSON, late of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES M. ANDERSON, Admr.,
Wilkinsburg, Pa.

672-W

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of ANDREW D. MENOR, deceased, late of Moon township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them for settlement.

JOS. R. EDMUNDSON,
Administrator,
Remington, Pa.

c5-w

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, Pa., on 4th day of April, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John spear & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., in the county of Allegheny, and in the State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

S. D. MOORE, Assignee,
Corner Eighth street and Duquesne Way,
641-w Pittsburgh, Pa

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention to apply for a charter of incorporation for the Gas Fuel Company, a corporation to be formed under the provisions of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April A. D. 1874. The character and object of the corporation to be the supply of light or heat to the public by means of natural gas.

ANDREW CARNEGIE,
JOSEPH DILWORTH,
PARK BROTHERS & CO.,
WILLIAM CLARK & CO.,
BROWN & CO.,
JAMES HEMPHILL.

c84

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of FREDERICK FISHER, JOHN J. FISHER and HENRY FISHER, partners of FISHER BROTHERS, Bankrupts. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Frederick Fisher, John J. Fisher and Henry Fisher, partners as Fisher Brothers, of the counties of Venango and Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in said District, on the

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary pressure and temperature, westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Gospel Meeting.

There will be a gospel meeting at the Eighth U. P. Church, corner of Locust and Van Braam streets, this evening. Short sermon by Rev. J. M. Johnston. All are invited.

JOHN ANDY NON EST.

He Came Not at the Call of the Court—His Bondsmen on the War Path.

The last chapter of the Crawford-Strouse seduction case was the most interesting of all. Yesterday morning Judge Kirkpatrick charged the jury, and sent it to its seclusion, where it remained but a short time until it returned with a verdict of "guilty in manner and form as indicted," to wit, seduction under promise of marriage and fornication and bastardy, the penalty of which aggregate $5,000 fine, costs of prosecution, the usual expense, and three years in the Penitentiary. He might also be sent to the Workhouse for two years on the *fornic et cet* charge. The defendant was called, but failed to answer, whereupon his bail was declared forfeited, and the District Attorney instructed to enter suit to obtain the same. Mr. Moore, one of the counsel for the missing man, said he had told his (the defendant's) father that John Andy need not be present until sentence day. The Judge replied that this was sentence day, and intimated that counsel had been indiscreet in giving such advice. His bondsman, Henry McCormick, as well as Mr. Hunter, whose name appeared on the bond, at once took out bail pieces, and started in search of the missing man. The excitement about the Court House was quite intense for a while. Several of his chums were heard to say after the case was concluded, that he had better "skip," and it is supposed that he acted upon their advice.

A RAID ON MORGAN.

An Effort to Squelch Any Further Exhibitions of "Classic Tableaux."

Chief of Police Harrold yesterday made two informations before Acting Mayor Butler, charging certain of the parties engaged in the nude and lewd exhibitions at the Fifth Avenue Theater with being concerned in indecent and obscene entertainments, and with performing without a license. In the first suit it is alleged that E. Kernan, R. S. Hodges, J. P. Sousa, Edwin Clotworthy, Paul Somers, L. C. Clarke, Ed. Clarke, Dan. Collyer, Annie Kemp Bowker, and others to the affiant unknown, took part in a performance of an indecent public exhibition, which consisted in the production of women in an almost nude state; that said exhibition was of a demoralizing tendency and provoked obscene allusions from persons in the audience. The remarks were of such an exceedingly filthy character as to preclude their re-production. The second information charges E. Kernan, J. S. Hodges, J. Sousa, Edwin Clotworthy and others with giving an exhibition for which money was demanded and received without a license or permit for that purpose. No matter how uncertain conviction may be on the first suit, it is almost an absolute certainty on the latter. The lessees of the Fifth Avenue Theatre neglected to take out a license for April—it being their custom to get license from month to month—and the present show at that place is in utter defiance of the laws of the city. It is the purpose of the authorities to warm up these provokers of obscenity and lasciviousness, and new informations will be made this morning for the performance given last night. In case another exhibition is given this evening additional suits will be instituted to-morrow. The hearing on the charges preferred yesterday takes place at ten o'clock this morning. Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., we are informed, will appear for the defense, which may be taken as an assurance that a strong fight will be made by the accused.

OBITUARY.

Death of W. G. Hawkins.

Yesterday morning at two o'clock, Hon. William G. Hawkins died at his residence at Hawkins' station, P. R. R. He was one of the oldest, if not the oldest member of the Pittsburgh bar, being in his seventy-eighth year. He was a native of Greene county, came to this city in 1832, at which time he was admitted, and began practicing at the bar. Previous to coming here he had represented his county in the State Senate during the sessions of 1829-'30-'31 and '32, over which body he was called to preside during several sessions. For some years he had not been practicing, owing to his advanced age, his son, Wm. G. Hawkins, Jr., Presiding Judge of the Orphans' Court, succeeding to his large and lucrative law business. His estate at Hawkins' station, where he has resided for a number of years, is very valuable, besides which he possessed considerable other valuable property.

Yesterday morning there was an informal meeting of several members of the bar in the Orphans' Court Room, Judge Sterrett presiding, at which eulogistic speeches were made by Messrs. Marshall, Hampton, Schoyer, Swartzwelder and Sterrett. Mr. Swartzwelder said:

I think it was in the year 1828, if my recollection serves me, when I was but a lad, living upon my father's farm in Mifflin township, not more than two or three miles from Col. Hawkins' old home, that I first saw him. Among the very many men I met at that age he made one of the strongest impressions upon my mind. That impression has been strengthened and confirmed since my more intimate acquaintance with him. I knew of but few men, indeed if any, who exhibited greater common sense, greater integrity of thought and purpose and act than Col. Hawkins. A man who cared little for the applause of the world, he paid attention to his business; he was a man of exceedingly eminent moral character, without any of that cant which sometimes accompanies what would be termed religious characters. He was a man whose epitaph might well be described in the language of Sallust, *esse, quam videri;* he was what other men desired to appear to be.

Judge Sterrett said: It was my good fortune to make his acquaintance very soon after coming to Pittsburgh, twenty-five years ago, and I have enjoyed his acquaintance and personal friendship ever since, and I can assure you that I prized the personal friendship of no man more highly than that of Col. Hawkins. I believe that before he retired from the active pursuit of his profession, and also at the time of his death, he was the oldest member of this bar. There was no one who had been admitted to this bar earlier than he.

TWO PRESBYTERIES.

Meetings Yesterday of the Allegheny Presbyteries of the U. P. and Presbyterian Churches.

The regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church was held yesterday afternoon in the First U. P. church, Allegheny. It was called to order and opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. J. S. Brandon. All the members, both ministerial and delegates, were present. The time was mostly spent in hearing reports from the different congregations under the care of Presbytery. These reports relate to the narrative and state of religion, contributions, etc., and show a good and financial condition of the congregations. Presbytery was gratified with the generous spirit prevailing within its bounds, and grieved that more had not been accomplished during the past year. The resignation of Rev. Daniel Thorn's pastorate of Emsworth congregation was taken up and briefly discussed. At the request of Mr. Thorn, it was laid on the table for three weeks. The following members were elected as delegates to the General Assembly, which meets in Philadelphia on May 24th: Principals—Revs. J. T. Cooper, D.D., John Graham, J. T. Wright, and Messrs. Thomas McCance, Wm. Shaw and James McElroy. Alternates—Revs. E. S. McKitrick, N. E. Wade, J. W. Witherspoon, and Messrs. Crawford, McCaw and Carnahan. At the session last night Messrs. Cunningham and Groft presented their trials for licensure.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the Presbyterian church also met yesterday morning in Dr. Swift's church, on Arch street, Allegheny. Rev. Mr. Holliday was elected Moderator and Rev. J. G. Milligan Clerk. Dr. Bittinger read the answer of the Sewickley church to the action of the Presbytery at its previous session requiring that church to take up and try the case of R. P. Nevin, of the *Sunday Leader*. The answer concluded by submitting to the Presbytery for its action the request of Mr. Nevin for a letter of withdrawal from the congregation. This matter was the subject of discussion at the afternoon meeting also.

A petition signed by thirty-one members of the New Salem Presbyterian church, in Beaver county, accompanied by a resolution adopted at a congregational meeting, asking a dissolution of the pastoral relation between the church and Rev. Wm. M. Kane, on the ground that his season of usefulness has passed, was presented and referred to committee consisting of Revs. Thomas Lawrence and James Allison and Elder D. Singleton. A letter from Rev. Kane and a protest, signed by twenty-nine members, against his removal, were referred to the same committee. The protest sets forth that the reasons why the others want him ousted are because he "has been too faithfully preaching the gospel;" that "he had been preaching against dancing, which offended several members who had been engaged in dancing," and that he had also preached on temperance, and had thereby caused further offence. The document wound up by saying that in the last four years the church had had four different pastors, and "was now on the track of a fifth." The committee given charge of the matter was instructed to report the best action to be taken in the premises.

S. B. Allison and S. H., Kate and Mary Allen, recently suspended from the Bakerstown church for alleged violation of its laws, presented a petition asking an investigation of their case. A committee of three, with Rev. James Shields as Chairman, was appointed to this end, and instructed to report to Presbytery.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

ROBERT J. GRIER'S DEFENSE.

His Brother Swears That the Money of the Bank Was Not Squandered by the Cashier.

NAMING THE AUTHORS OF HIS RUIN.

The Ostracised Cashier Asseverates the Truth of His First Statement—Grier's Account of the Bank's Customers' Indebtedness—Brief Extract from a Letter Recently Written by the Fugitive.

When the Legislative Committee met this morning there were but two members present besides the chairman viz: Messrs. Shidle and Swan. The session was opened by putting

GRIER'S BROTHER ON THE STAND.

He swore: Am a brother of R. J. Grier; know that an account was sent back here of $11,000 by him which had been made by a firm in this city; $5,000 of this money was paid to Henry M. Long; know this by a letter received from my brother; that letter was addressed to my brother Samuel C. Grier; the letter was not dated; don't know where Robert is now; don't know he is in South America; he has frequently spoken of this bank trouble and the parties who were the cause of it; don't think it would be right to mention the names here, as I do not think it would be for the best interests of the company; Bob never said anything directly to me, but I saw the letters; he said that if Smith & Sons, and Henry M. Long denied the statement under oath he sent back here, on January 7th, 1874, they had sworn falsely.

To Mr. Shidle—Can't say where the other $6,000 of the $11,000 referred to went.

Chairman—What about John B. Livingston's statement?

Mr. Grier—My brother was not in Coburg, Canada, at the time referred to by Mr. Livingston, and has not since been within five hundred miles of that place; the effort to bring my brother back from there because I would not agree to the proposition of Mr. McKelvy; my brother and I met Mr. Pitcairn and Mr. Kelvy at Meyers, on Penn street, and they did not do what they promised; at Squire McMasters' Mr. Pitcairn used language that no gentleman would use about my brother, and we refused to sign the bond which the stockholders asked us to sign.

WHY GRIER DID NOT RETURN.

To Mr. Shidle—I proposed that they should give me a paper from the stockholders that my brother should be protected from the men who had ruined him; we were not afraid of the charge of Mr. Friday, because we believe he did not want him back; there are parties who have used my brother and the bank, who have sworn lies and would do so again were he to come here.

To Mr. Shidle—We wanted the stockholders to guarantee us that he should be protected.

Mr. Grier, in answer to the question of Mr. Shidle, refused to state whether he knew at any time where his brother was. He said, however, that he could have been had by the stockholders, if they had done as they had agreed to during the negotiations for his return.

Chairman—Why do you select Smith & Son and Henry M. Long, and refuse to give other names of parties who used the bank and your brother?

Mr. Grier—Because I have understood that Henry M. Long carried the city bonds to the bank, and if he would tell the truth it would be made known who got all the money; I do not know this of my own knowledge; the $11,000 against Smith was for money paid out, and my brother said $5,000 had been paid to Henry M. Long on that account; I think that this sum refers to the bond account; it was paid "for account for the use of Smith;" don't know what became of the other $6,000; could not say where my brother is now; don't know that he could be brought here in three days unless I would hear from him.

SWAN'S LABOR LOST.

Mr. Swan, who was a little late in coming in, asked that the testimony be read over, and a reporter present read his notes, after which he moved that the evidence be stricken out. He said it was merely hearsay, and that the public should not know it, as it would cast a stigma upon the gentlemen mentioned, which they could never get rid of, and it is based upon hearsay evidence, and very slight at that. He characterized the publication of such testimony as entirely wrong, and moved that it be stricken out, and that the reporters be requested to omit that portion of the testimony of Mr. Grier. The motion was carried.

Mr. Shidle moved that the letter or account sent back by Grier, and which had been referred to by Mr. Grier, the witness, be produced before the committee. Mr. Grier said it had been turned over to John H. Bailey, Esq., and he presumed the gentleman would hand it to the committee.

Chairman—We will subpœna Mr. Bailey.

CONDITION OF BON'S EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Grier to the Chairman—Saw my brother at six o'clock the evening he left here; he took very little money away with him, and sold his horse and jagger wagon to get that money; he has received no money except what my brother and I sent him; no one here ever sent him a cent but ourselves—not a cent.

To Mr. Swan—My brother was not any more extravagant than most young men.

To Chairman—My brother never got the million dollars "sunk" by that bank; I know he did not; can't say whether the Bank Directors want him back, but I believe there are Directors who never want to see him again.

Mr. Shidle—I will ask you again. Did you know at that time where your brother was?

Mr. Grier—I would rather not answer that question; it would be of no benefit to the committee.

Mr. Swan—It might be because efforts are on foot to get him back here.

Chairman—Could he be brought here in two weeks?

Mr. Grier—Think he could, but I could not tell until I could hear from him; can't say he could be brought here in a week until I could hear from him.

To Mr. Shidle—Know from my brother information that leads me to suppose that some of the old directors of the Nation Bank want to see him; this is my belief founded on that information.

To Mr. Swan—Don't know of any of the new Board of Trustees who are keeping or assisting to keep my brother away.

To Mr. Shidle—My brother gave me the names of the parties who ruined him; some of them were directors; I would not like to give their names; the letter was not to me, but I saw it in his hand writing, I can prove it.

Chairman—Have you the letter—can you produce it?

Mr. Grier—I think I can, and if I can find it I will be here promptly at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Chairman—Well, we would be glad if you would produce that letter.

Mr. Grier—I will bring it here if I can find it.

Mr. Swan—That will be evidence, but what you have heard is not evidence.

A BROTHER'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Grier—While I am here I want to say I know that the character of my brother has been assailed, and by the men who used him and ruined him, and I can show it; I can show by the letter in the hands of Mr. Bailey, already referred to, and by a hundred witnesses, that the letter I refer to now is in the handwriting of my brother; I will show the portion of the letter I refer to myself, but because the stockholders through Mr. McKelvy had not kept their promise.

A STOCK HOLDER'S STORY.

Alex. Pitcairn was sworn and testified that there was no delay in the procuring of extradition papers, and that after he had obtained them he sent them to Mr. McKelvey, and went to New York; was not a Director of the Nation Bank and did not know of water bonds being there until the bank bursted; was on my way to the bank to deposit $400 when the doors closed; unfortunately was a stockholder, and the presence of the bonds in the bank has cost me pretty heavy; don't know where the money of the bank went; know that we used every exertion to get Grier back here; know that what Mr. McKelvy swore to here yesterday about the negotiations to bring him back, with Grier's brothers, was correct; we made every concession possible to them, but we were unable to get them to agree to anything; I did use to Mr. Grier language about his brother that possibly did not suit him, and I have no reason since to change my mind concerning him.

Mr. Swan—Well, do you think it was right to pursue such a course when the negotiation was pending to bring him back?

Mr. Pitcairn—The negotiations had about fallen through, as the Griers refused to sign the bond they had agreed to sign, and, besides, I am not blessed with a great deal of patience, and therefore said what I did.

MR. FRIDAY'S TESTIMONY.

W. J. Friday, sworn—Was one of the Directors of the Nation Trust Company; knew nothing of the water bonds except by hearsay; no water bonds were ever in my house to my knowledge; there was a package of street bonds at my store; they were left there by Mr. W. H. Kennedy, of the Water Committee, to be handed to Grier for John Ross; this was during banking hours; gave the package to Grier; he did not open the package; was never present at an interview with Swoope, Mr. Armstrong's agent, when asked about this package of street bonds, admitted it had been left at my store; the remainder of the conversation was general; there were present Mr. Dickson, President of the Bank; Mr. Smith, Mr. Swoope, Mr. Leighton and myself; the object of the meeting was to straighten up the bond account; know of no one who got any of the money, except what is shown on the books.

To Mr. Shidle—Don't know of the whereabouts of Grier; if I did, I assure you that he would have been reached and brought here before now.

To Chairman—Grier was interested with me in a transaction in whisky; he paid for his interest and got his share of the profits; there was another transaction pending at the time the bank burst, and I purchased his interest at bankrupt sale.

To Mr. Swan—Heard the bonds were hypothecated at Philadelphia, and that the money had been paid over the counter to depositors; did not know Kerr had an account here until the bank closed down.

To Chairman—Have no idea where the million dollars went to, although I am anxious to find out.

ONCE MORE INTO THE RUT.

Wm. Flinn was sworn and testified as follows: Was one of the contractors on Butler street; the acting engineer of the improvement was Mr. Howatt; after he left, the city force assumed charge under Mr. Dempster.

To Mr. Swan—My partners were Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Wycoff, of New York; we had the contract for the whole work; there was an investigation on the grounds of bribery; it did not result in anything; we were not criminated any; we did not get an amount much less than the contract on the final settlement; did not agree that for the vote of the commission they were to receive compensation; was never approached by city officials and told I ought to get them something on account of the contract; never received a *bona fide* offer of the kind; as far as my knowledge goes our contract was perfectly square; Mr. Howatt was engineer during the first part of the work; he quit because he was removed to Liberty avenue and Forbes street.

Peter O'Neill recalled and examined by Mr. Swan. So far as I know Mr. Flinn has answered your questions truthfully; there was an investigation into the charges of bribery, but it amounted to nothing; the whole Commission, it was charged, had been bribed; never gave a Commissioner a check for $300; Mr. O'Neill then explained the little anecdote about "jumping into the middle of it," with which our readers are familiar, and which was a joke.

To Chairman—Did not meet Bob Grier at Frank McLaughlin's, on Wylie street, one week after the suspension of the bank; am positive about this; think I saw him there, but it was a long time before the bank closed, never saw him with Sam Musgrave, Jos. Hastings and ex-Chief Irwin at Frank McLaughlin's.

After Mr. O'Neill had left the stand, a question was placed in the hands of Mr. Swan, and he was recalled.

Mr. Swan—Did you ever put up a job whereby Wite Cloud was to come in a neck ahead?

Mr. O'Neill—Yes, sir; I did, [Laughter.]

At twenty minutes before 12 o'clock the committee adjourned till 2 P. M.

The afternoon session was quite particularly lively by a slight clash between Chairman Carson and Mr. Swan of the committee, and by the continuation of the testimony of Mr. James Grier. The committee assembled soon after two o'clock, Messrs. Carson, Swan and Shidle being present, and the first witness sworn was Dr. Davis, one of the Penn avenue Commissioners.

PENN AVENUE PAVEMENTS.

He testified: was one of those who went East to examine pavements; no bribe of any kind was ever offered me to give the contract for the Miller pavement; was approached in Newark, New Jersey, by the proprietors of the Ream pavement; the man told me that it would be to my advantage in more ways than one if we would adopt their pavement; Mr. Shinn refused to accept the hospitalities of the proprietors of the Miller pavement, so far as hotel accommodations were concerned; he traveled with us and ate with us en route, which were the hospitalities of the Miller pavement; Dr. Marchand was not with us; he examined the specimens of different pavements left with him; but it was not expected he should be as well prepared to vote as those who had gone East; was never suspected that Dr. Marchand had been improperly influenced in dealing in favor of the Miller pavement. [Witness here read minutes of the meetings of the Commissioners to show the delay in making the award of the contract.] The votes on the Ream and Miller pavements were taken at the same meeting, not at different times, as Mr. Shinn stated in his testimony, Mr. Dickson only remaining from the meeting of the Commission when the Miller pavement was adopted; he did not resign as a member of the Commission; he acted as a member of the Commission two months and two days after the Miller pavement was adopted; don't think the pavement on our part of the avenue is now in a bad condition; the blocks on the East End, which have been down five years, show no signs of decay; [specimens shown;] picked this pavement out to-day; the contract was awarded on September 19, 1870; the portion of the street paved with untreated blocks has been subjected to any test, and to the ruts and holes all the way. Dr. Marchand is not in a state of health to appear before this committee; he retired over one year ago.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness the chairman called the attention of Mr. Swan to a report published in the afternoon papers that he (Mr. Swan) had accused the chairman of villifying the character of private citizens.

Mr. Swan arose, and said that though he had made use of the expressions reported, he had not intended it to be construed in the manner that it had been, and then at length to show by the letter in the hands of Mr. Bailey, already referred to, and by a hundred witnesses, that the letter I refer to now is in the handwriting of my brother; I will show the portion of the letter I refer to myself, but because the stockholders through Mr. McKelvy had not kept their promise.

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